FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 043 5 March 1987

ALBANIA

State Plan Law on Economy, Culture Published B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 22 Feb]
Economic Performance Report for 1-28 Feb B 2
Need To Improve Training of Economists Stressed B 3
[ZERI I POPULLIT 26 Feb]

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Views Gorbachev Disarmament Declaration C 1
Zhivkov Speaks at Sofia Conference on 1987 Plan C 2
Paper Advocates Competitive Election of Managers C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Feb]
Reportage on Visit of PZPR Warsaw Delegation C 3
Arrives 25 Feb C 3
Meets Sofia City Leaders C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Feb]
Received by Aleksandrov C 3
Groups Sign Protocol C 4
Delegation Departs 27 Feb C 4
Electronika Chief Pays Working Visit to U.S. C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1976 Nuclear Accident Reportedly Causing Cancer D 1
[Vienna KURIER 4 Mar]
CPSU's Zaykov Continues Working Visit in Prague D 1
Addresses Aktiv With Jakes D 1
Visits Locomotive Works D 2
Husak Receives Norwegian Parliamentarians D 2
Kucera Meets With Italian Foreign Minister D 2
Fojtik Denies Restructuring Compares to 1968 D 3
Czech Writers Congress Ends, Officials Elected D 3
Czech Government Views Socioeconomic Development D 4
Foreign Trade Official Reports 1986 Results D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Mar]
Briefs: Belorussian Agriculture Delegation; D 5
Environmental Issues Discussed

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Axen Meets With SFRY Official Stojanovic E 1
SED CC Sends Message to National People's Army E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Feb-1 Mar]
SED CC Congratulates Church Affairs Head Gysi E 2

HUNGARY


Deputy Barabas Discusses Propaganda, Minorities F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 28 Feb]
Soviet Soldier Sentenced to Death for Taxi Murder F 2
USSR Delegation Arrives for 'Joint Company' Talks F 2
Aczel Return to Budapest From West Europe F 3
Briefs: Building Material Supply; Sofia Official Leaves Budapest; HUNGAROPRES NEWSLETTER; Coins To Be Withdrawn F 3


POLAND


Gen Sliwinski Discusses 'Opal 87' Maneuvers G 1
Reportage Continues on Czyrek Party's U.S. Trip G 3
Arrives in Washington G 3
Meets With Bush G 3
TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses Tower Commission Report G 4
[Lozinski, 2 Mar]
Spanish Foreign Minister Continues Visit G 4
Activist Held Before Meeting [DPA] G 4
Madrid Reports Incident G 5
Holds Talks With Messner G 6
Spanish Daily Prints Orzechowski Editorial G 6
[Madrid YA 3 Mar]
Szalajda Meets With Soviet Economic Official G 7
Party Paper Views Gorbachev Euromissile Proposal G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Mar]
Urban Addresses Issues in 24 Feb News Conference G 9
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 2 Mar]


ROMANIA


ROMANIA LIBERA Article on Gorbachev's Proposals H 1
[2 March]
Hungarian Nationality Plenum Issues Report H 2
German Nationality Council Gives Plenum Report H 4
[SCINTEIA 27 Feb]
Speeches Presented at Joint Nationality Meeting H 9
Briefs: International TU Meeting H 11


YUGOSLAVIA


POLITIKA Assesses Tower Commission Report I 1
[Nenadovic, 28 Feb]
Stojanovic Departs for Party Talks in GDR I 2
BORBA Reports on 'Slovene National Problem' I 2
[Pjevic, 23 Feb]
Mikulic Meets With Kosovo Executive Council I 5
Slovene SAWP Notes Drop in Army Officers Numbers I 6
LCY Group Arrives in Libya for Anniversary I 6
Briefs: World Bank Loan I 6

STATE PLAN LAW ON ECONOMY, CULTURE PUBLISHED

AU2515943 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

["Law on the State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1987"]

[Text] Having approved the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1987,

In accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution;
On the proposal of the Council of Ministers;
The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

To approve the major indicators of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1987, compared with 1986, as follows:

The overall industrial output is to increase 7.4 percent and the overall agricultural production by 20 percent.

The volume of investments for the development of the economy and culture is to increase by 6.7 percent. Commodity transportation in ton-kilometers is to go up by 6.9 percent as a whole and the increase in the volume of railroad transportation is to be 7 percent. The export of commodities is to increase by 34.9 percent, retail trade 6.6 percent; and repairs, services, and custom-made work for the population is to increase 8.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry is to increase 3.2 percent.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is to work out the details of the plan according to the ministries and other central institutions and is to adopt measures for the implementation of the tasks deriving therefrom.

Article 3

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1987.

Tirana, 21 February 1987.

Law No. 7106

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-28 FEBRUARY

AU011717 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-28 February 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District: Twenty-five industrial collectives have reported fulfillment of their respective January plans (1420 GMT 7 February); twenty-five enterprises that have overfulfilled the 1 January-10 February production plans achieved this by exceeding their labor productivity norms between 1-4 percent (1700 GMT 14 February);

Durres District: The overall industrial for January was overfulfilled by 1.9 million leks (1700 GMT 8 February);

Elbasan District: The "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine has fulfilled its overall production plan for January 100.2 percent (1430 GMT 2 February); forty-two out of 46 industrial enterprises fulfilled their respective plans, and the district as a whole overfulfilled its plan 1.3 percent (1900 GMT 11 February);

Gramsh District: The general industrial production plan for the 1 January-5 February period has been overfulfilled 450,000 leks, and the export plan 120,000 leks (1900 GMT 8 February);

Lushnje District: All food processing plants fulfilled or overfulfilled the January production plan (1430 GMT 5 February);

Permet District: The overall industrial plan for January has been overfulfilled 2 percent (1900 GMT 8 February); the plan up to 25 February has been fulfilled (1700 GMT 28 February);

Pogradec District: The overall January industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 500,000 leks (1700 GMT 10 February);

Sarande District: The overall industrial production plan for January was overfulfilled by 250,000 leks (1700 GMT 2 February);

Shkoder District: The general industrial output plan for January was prefulfilled 1 day (1430 GMT 2 February);

Skrapar District: The overall 1 January-10 February industrial plan has been overfulfilled 1.5 percent and the export plan by 17 percent (1430 GMT 12 February);

Tirana District: The capital's engineering plants have reported that the January industrial production plan has been fulfilled (1430 GMT 3 February); out of 133 collectives, 130 have prefulfilled the January plan (1430 GMT 5 February);

Vlore District: Thirty enterprises have reported prefulfillment of the January plan (1900 GMT 4 February); forty-five out of 54 industrial enterprises have fulfilled their respective plans for the 1 January-15 February period (1900 GMT 24 February).

NEED TO IMPROVE TRAINING OF ECONOMISTS STRESSED

AU041243 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Feb 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Deputy Minister of Finance Robert Koli: "The Requirements Are For the More Complex and Qualitative Training of Economics Students"]

[Excerpts] Our higher economic schools have made and continue to make an important contribution in elevating and consolidating economic thinking and logic in general, particularly with that of planners and financial personnel. Moving in step with the country's general social development, these schools are turning out growing numbers of economists whose knowledge is being raised in an increasingly improved way to the level of contemporary thought.

The tasks stipulated by the Ninth AWP Congress to make the management and organization of the economy as efficient and scientific as possible, as well as the great problems facing us in the current 5-year period to ensure a more stimulating association between production relations and production forces, all dictate the need for the more complex and qualitative training of economics students. [passage omitted]

Training these students in strong economic logic and, in particular, cultivating a scientific manner of thinking that leads them to understand the present realistically and to see the future clearly, presupposes a comprehensive theoretical training in which analysis and synthesis, conclusion, and practical action will occupy a central place. [passage omitted]

Without denying in any way the contribution of entire generations of lecturers in the Economics Faculty as intelligent teachers and tireless scientists, it must be admitted that, as a result of the increasing number of students, teaching is taking place without imagination or the necessary standards. This is not because a large proportion of teachers lack the necessary pedagogic training, or because the declamatory aspect of lectures is not up to the required standard -- questions which directly affect the interest of students in the subjects dealt with -- but, primarily, because of the shortcomings in the teachers' general training and, particularly, because of their lack of practical knowledge. [passage omitted]

A qualitative elevation of teaching methods is essential both in lectures and in seminars, which must tackle real problems and provide more scientific interest. It is becoming increasingly necessary to relinquish the classical and routine manner in which teachers present problems to the students, and to center the lectures on new, more fundamental problems. [passage omitted]

Seminars, in particular, require higher standards and concrete forms, relinquishing simple reproductions. Our country's development and its dialectic increasingly require more independent thinking on the part of students -- independent of the teachers and of the texts. This would result from greater efforts in consulting the relevant literature and, above all, from making stricter and more principled demands regarding the knowledge gained. [passage omitted]

ZHIVKOV VIEWS GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT DECLARATION

AU041822 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 4 (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO approached Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to comment on the statement of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The text of the comment will be published in tomorrow's issue of the daily.

"The latest Soviet peace initiative put forward in the statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is an integral part of the historic programme of the USSR and its allies for establishing an all-embracing system on international security," the Bulgarian leader points out.

"There can be no doubt that with this new noble initiative the Soviet Union is guided by its striving to revive the spirit of Reykjavik and to give a fresh powerful impetus to the Soviet-American talks on stopping the arms race and for the final and irreversible elimination of mass annihilation weapons in the name of the foremost priority and most humane goal -- the saving of civilization and life on the planet.

"The proposal of the first Soviet leader is well-grounded and timely: The process of nuclear disarmament should start on the territory of Europe which has the greatest concentration of such weapons in the world.

"The people and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ardently welcome and support the proposal of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP [as received] as further evidence of the sincerity, foresight and dynamism of Soviet foreign policy, as a model for new political thinking and a new approach.

"We believe," Mr Zhivkov points out, "that an improvement of the international situation calls for unremitting efforts on the part not only of the military superpowers, but also of the medium-sized and the small states. Guided by this understanding, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently implement a principled policy of peace and equitable international situation [as received]. As we have repeatedly stated, there are no nuclear weapons on this country's territory. Arms reductions, the building and strengthening of peace and security for all states is in the best fundamental and vital interests of the Bulgarian people.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does and will be doing everything in her power for the promotion of fruitful cooperation and good-neighbourliness in the Balkans and in Europe. This is also the purpose of her efforts towards turning the peninsula into a nuclear-and chemical-weapon-free zone.

"I am convinced," Mr Todor Zhivkov points out in conclusion, "that the new Soviet proposal will enjoy support from the broadest social spectrum in all countries. We are prepared to persevere in our active cooperation with the governments, the political parties, organizations and movements which struggle for a nuclear-free world, for a world without weapons and wars."

## ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA CONFERENCE ON 1987 PLAN

AU041909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] By decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, a national conference was held in the Boyana Residence in connection with implementing decisions of the December Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and of the plan for 1987.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a report.

The conference was attended by leading figures from the central party, state, and public organs and organization; first secretaries of the okrug BCP committees; chairman of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils; chairmen of economic associations, trusts, and combines; and representatives of the mass media.

The report of Comrade Todor Zhivkov will be published.

## PAPER ADVOCATES COMPETITIVE ELECTION OF MANAGERS

AU041238 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Creative Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] From the legislative point of view, the foundation for a creative atmosphere is laid in the new Labor Code, whose postulates and clauses are all aimed at stimulating initiative and creative activity, conscious discipline and responsibility for the results of the work of us all, and at motivating individual and collective interest for the same purpose as the public interest. This is done for the prosperity of man; not for man in general, but primarily for those whose labor is changing more and more from a source of sustenance to a higher intellectual requirement. [passage omitted]

No one is now prepared to speak out against the competitive-election principle, as in the selection and growth of cadres. However, we quite often encounter gross breaches in specific application of the principle in direct social practice. The formula most preferred for eliminating unexpected and undesired results from a competition has even been drafted, namely "breaches of procedure." When elections are held for the leaders of primary and main labor collectives, in certain cases superior administrative and party leadership display a lack of readiness to accept the election results. Dirty tricks, rather than election results, are employed to "direct" the conduct of the collective, leading to a reassessment of old criteria and requirements relating to cadres. For example, in electing the leader of the "Tourist Service" Economic Enterprise in Sofia, the labor collective decisively rejected the former director. An election was announceed, candidates were selected, but the election was not held. The superior organization "Tourist Engineering" reappointed the former director who had lost the election, and he, using time-tested methods, set about teaching his presumed opponents a lesson. Following the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Union intervention he was once more removed from his post and elections were agganged, but no other candidfates were allowed to take part. The unelected director found himself with no competition and, naturally enough, he won.

This is all extremely harmful because, albeit in isolated cases, it promotes a lack of faith in the new, and encourages indifference in large numbers of workers. Yet the country now needs the conscious, active efforts of everyone, the initiative of everyone, and the creative activity, not just the work, of everyone in order to convert the historic decisions of the 13th BCP Congress into direct social practice.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PZPR WARSAW DELEGATION

Arrives 25 Feb

AU251513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Warsaw City Committee led by Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw City Committee, arrived in Bulgaria on 25 February at the invitation of the BCP Sofia City Committee.

Meets Sofia City Leaders

AU040912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 87 p 6

[Text] We are utilizing and relying on cooperation with the fraternal capitals to implement our aims and plans. This is necessary for our joint progressive development, said Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, in meeting with the delegation of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee led by Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee. The delegation had a meeting with the bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

It was asserted that relations between the two party organizations are systematic and fruitful and are showing continuous development.

The Warsaw delegation includes party figures from various fields of the city's economy. It was stressed that one of their aims is to establish direct contacts with party organizations, workers collectives, enterprises, and plants. Anastasiy Donchev and Janusz Kubasiewicz exchanged information on the state and prospects for development of the economies of Sofia and Warsaw, on solving social problems of the two capital cities, and on ideological work at the present stage.

Wieslaw Bek, the Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, also took part in the meeting.

Received by Aleksandrov

AU271233 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a delegation from the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Sofia City BCP Committee, led by Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee.

They exchanged information on the work of the communists and workers to implement the decision of the two party congresses. The guests were briefed on new approaches and criteria used in implementing the BCP's strategic course for qualitatively new growth in all areas of life.

Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, also took part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Groups Sign Protocol

AU271502 Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- An expression of the constantly broadening cooperation between the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party is the protocol which has been signed here today for cooperation between the Sofia Town's Committee of the BCP and the Warsaw Town's Committee of the PUWP for the 1987-1988 period.

The document, signed by the first secretaries of the two towns' committees Mr Anastasiy Donchev and Mr Janusz Kubasiewicz, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the PWUP, envisages exchange of experience and cooperation between the party bodies aiming to deepen the relations between mass media and higher schools.

The party committees will encourage the establishing of direct production relations between the enterprises from the two capitals and stress will be laid on the development of electronics, metallurgy, construction and the production of communication technology.

Special attention will be paid to the cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. [passage omitted]

Delegation Departs 27 Feb

AU272005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Today in Sofia Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, signed a protocol of cooperation and exchange of experience between the two party committees for the 1987-88 period. [passage omitted]

The Polish delegation left our country later in the day.

ELECTRONIKA CHIEF PAYS WORKING VISIT TO U.S.

AU041111 Sofia BTA in English 0942 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] New York, March 4 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Ivan Tenev, chairman of the "Electronika" Association, paid a working visit to the United States where he held talks with representatives of American electronics companies. He discussed the ways to broaden the contacts and cooperation between the two countries' electronics industries. Mr Ivan Tenev was received in Washington by Mr John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state.

## 1976 NUCLEAR ACCIDENT REPORTEDLY CAUSING CANCER

AU041528 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Mar 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Nuclear Accident in Slovakia in 1976 is Now Claiming Victims: Up to Five Cancer Deaths Daily at Piestany Hospital"]

[Excerpts] As the KURIER reported at the time, radioactivity leaked into the air and into stagnant and flowing water in the course of a nuclear accident in West Slovakia's Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant in 1976. The Slovak exile magazine HORIZONT now reports: The devastating effects are only now becoming evident. Currently between two and five people are dying of cancer each day at Piestany Hospital (18 kilometers from the nuclear power plant), quite obviously as a result of nuclear contamination suffered 11 years ago.

The Slovak exile magazine also reports that a large number of miscarriages occured after the breakdown in Block V 1 of Bohunice nuclear power plant. [passage omitted]

Agricutural production also continues to suffer from the delayed effects of the nuclear accident. [passage omitted]

An eyewitness report in HORIZONT is also shocking: "What I saw in Bratislava Hospital was dreadful. There are children there (from the vicinity of the nuclear power plant) who have already been born with carcinomas."

The Bohunice nuclear power plant was temporarily closed in 1980 after intervention by the IAEA in Vienna.

## CPSU'S ZAYKOV CONTINUES WORKING VISIT IN PRAGUE

### Addresses Aktiv With Jakes

LD041605 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] On the occasion of a working visit by Lev Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPCZ Central Committee convened an aktiv of party and economic employees of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. Its aim is to brief the participants on the current policy of the CPSU and the entire Soviet society in implementing the conclusions of the 27th party congress and the party's Central Committee plenum of January 1987 about restructuring and cadre policy.

Milos Jakes, presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, opened the aktiv and introduced Lev Zaykov, who briefed those present on the progress of the restructuring, the new directions of political and economic development in the USSR, and the tasks of the Soviet Communists that ensue for them from the congress.

Also taking part in the aktiv are Antonion Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidum member and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee; Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Czechoslovak Government, and of the Czech and Slovak Governments; federal and republican ministers; and other representatives. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin.

## Visits Locomotive Works

LD041258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, accompanied by Comrades Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Haman, and Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin, visited the "CKD Lokomotivka Sololovo" works in Prague today. He toured the service center where the first prototypes of diesel-electric locomotives with automatic control and eight-axle trucks are being tested. They will be the main export items for the Soviet Union in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

During his visit, Lev Zaykov spoke to the workers. He was interested in how they viewed the stimulation of new directions in the Soviet economy, and in their system of wages, social security, and socialist competition activities.

Senior economic staff then briefed the guest on the future plans of the CKD enterprise, with emphasis on new technologies, innovation, and higher forms of cooperation with Soviet partners.

## HUSAK RECEIVES NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD042051 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received today the visiting delegation of the Norwegian Storting (parliament), led by its president Jo Benkow, in the presence of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

They noted that no outstanding issues exist between Czechoslovakia and Norway and this makes it possible to intensify the development of their relations and cooperation in the political, cultural and other spheres. This includes contacts between the two countries' parliaments which have reached a high level and can be useful to the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and to the policy of easing tension and peaceful cooperation.

## KUCERA MEETS WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD042154 Prague CTK in English 2042 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Rome March 4 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera, today met with Foreign Minister of the outgoing Italian Government Giulio Andreotti, who gave a luncheon in its honour.

The two sides exchanged views on the development of the international situation with respect to the latest Soviet peace initiative, and stated that the Soviet proposal creates favourable conditions for reaching an agreement on disarmament.

Later today, the delegation was received by Chairwoman of the House of Deputies Leonilde Jotti. She informed the guests about the position and function of the Italian Parliament in the present political situation.

The same day, the Czechoslovak delegation met for talks with Director for Foreign Affairs of the Italian State Institute for Fuels (ENI) Gianfranko Magazzini.

FOJTIK DENIES RESTRUCTURING COMPARES TO 1968

LD031835 Prague CTK in English 1235 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) -- Almost 40 years of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia have brought positive results, Jan Fojtik, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, said at a rally in Varnsdorf, North Bohemia, Tuesday. The rally marked the 40th anniversary of the weavers' strike in Varnsdorf, held in protest against their factory being returned to private hands.

Today, when the Czechoslovak people carry out the program of the 17th communist party congress -- the strategy of accelerated socio-economic development -- they proceed from the positive results achieved during these 40 years, Jan Fojtik stressed, and added: "It is no secret that this strategy has been worked out under the influence of the stimuli of the new course of the Soviet Communist Party".

The building of socialism in Czechoslovakia was undoubtedly much more difficult than it was expected at its beginning, it included even tragedies, serious errors, and the country had to overcome a difficult period of a deep crisis in the life of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the whole society, Jan Fojtik underlined, and pointed out that in spite of these difficulties, great advance has been achieved in all spheres of life.

In spite of the fact that each socialist community country takes steps in this respect in harmony with its specific conditions and different level of development, the aim followed is identical -- the strengthening of socialism both in individual countries and in the whole socialist community, its further dynamic development, Jan Fojtik went on.

There are some people who compare the present efforts for the restructuring with the year 1968 in Czechoslovakia, and say that the 1968 intentions were similar, Jan Fojtik said, and underlined that this is not true. In 1968 phrases about democracy and humanization of socialism were to cover attacks against the foundations of socialism, against the Soviet Union and other allies.

The Czechoslovak representative highly appreciated the recent Soviet proposal for the removal of the medium-range missiles from Europe. "If this proposal finds a positive response in Washington, it would be a significant and hopeful step which would influence very favorably the international situation", Fojtik stressed. The situation in Europe, where the two most powerful military-political groupings in the world -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- exist parallelly, is decisive for world security, he concluded.

CZECH WRITERS CONGRESS ENDS, OFFICIALS ELECTED

LD042157 Prague CTK in English 2014 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 4 (CTK) -- New steering bodies of the Union of Czech Writers, a 35-member committee, 9 of its candidates, a 9-member control commission and 75 delegates to the federal congress due to take place May 13-14, were unanimously elected today at the close of a two-day congress of Czech writers.

At their first meeting, members of the new committee reelected national artist Ivan Skala chairman of the Union of Czech Writers.

A letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party pointed out that the duty, imposed by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress on Czechoslovak culture and arts, on Czechoslovak literature, formulated also in the light of the inspiring example of the Soviet Communist Party, its 27th congress, the duty to fulfil a really noble and inspiring function in relation to society and all of its members, is for Czech socialist literature substantial and obligatory.

We know that the problems connected with the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, connected with the restructuring of economic life of our country, will substantially influence all spheres of our social life, the level of thinking of our literature, towards deeper truthfulness, discussion of new substantial problems of our society, of man who participates in the restructuring, that they will influence the seeking of new possibilities of expression and style of literature, the letter stressed.

Czech writers, members of the Union of Czech Writers, are ready to implement this substantial and long-term task through a creative way, being aware of progressive traditions of our literature, our people, our country, of an inseparable, mutually inspiring joint path with fraternal Slovak literature, in the framework of deepening and strengthening the socialist way of life of our whole society, the document stressed.

## CZECH GOVERNMENT VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD032312 Prague Domestic Services in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The Czech Government, together with the chairmen of the regional national committees, and following a session of the federal government, discussed at a meeting today measures for elaborating the socioeconomic development of the CPCZ until the year 2000 as applied to the CSSR's economy. It set out the tasks, sequence, terms of reference and schedules for work over this long-term plan. It instructed members of the government, heads of Czech central bodies, the councils of the regional national committees, and the council of the Prague National Committee to create the vital conditions for work to be carried out on an in-depth elaboration of actual problems. At the same time, the Czech Government discussed progress on the accomplishment of socioeconomic development tasks in specific sections of the West Bohemian, South Bohemian, and South Moravian regions. It criticized the fact that measures for the development of the industrial infrastructure in particular, the construction sector and the labor and wages sector were not being fulfilled quickly or extensively enough. It instructed respective ministers to rework the measures to ensure consistent implementation of resolutions adopted earlier, and to present them for discussion in June.

## FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL REPORTS 1986 RESULTS

AU050906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Changes in Exports"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Josef Pancir, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, spoke at a news conference on the fulfillment of Czechoslovakia's import and export plans in 1986, as well as this year's tasks, in Prague yesterday. The conference was also relayed to the House of Culture of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava. He said, among other things, that the annual increase in foreign trade turnover foreseen by the Eighth 5-Year Plan for 1986 was fulfilled with the socialist countries. As far as nonsocialist states are concerned, the results fell short of the original target. [paragraph continues]

Although imports from states equipped with modern machinery and technology increased more than 10 percent, exports have decreased somewhat. Trade with socialist countries should increase 3 percent this year. This will require some substantial changes in exports, as these states now place greater emphasis on quality and advanced technology in production. Additional changes are to be effected in the structure of merchandise exchanged with nonsocialist states.

## BRIEFS

BELORUSSIAN AGRICULTURE DELEGATION -- Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food, received in Prague on 26 February a visiting delegation of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom) of the Belorussian SSR headed by Fyodor Mirochistkiy, first deputy chairman and minister. They discussed the expansion of cooperation in agriculture, particularly the establishment of direct relations between selected agricultural and food enterprises and research institutes. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 87 p 1 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DISCUSSED -- "The fulfillment of tasks in environmental protection in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the draft of a concept for the creation and protection of the environment in the years of the current 5-year plan with the outlook up to the year 2000" was on the agenda of the session of the CPSL's Central Slovak Regional Committee held in Banska Bystrica on 27 February. Pavel Bolvansky, chairman of the CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee, said at the session that despite measures which have been implemented, the task set in the past 5-year plan -- maintaining the quality of the environment on the 1980 level and improving the environment in the worst affected areas -- was not fulfilled. The worst situation is in upper Nitra, around Ruzomberok and Ziar nad Hronom. The situation regarding clean air and drinking water has worsened in Zilina, Banska Bystrica, Hnust, and Hacava. There are considerable problems with water treatment plants. There is not enough of them, and when overtaxed, their effectiveness is reduced. And the construction of new water treatment plants is lagging behind the plan. The atmosphere is polluted more than in the past. This is the fault of industry, the power engineering sector, motoring, and the poorer quality of solid fuels, especially coal, Bolvansky told the session. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Feb 87 p 2 AU]

## AXEN MEETS WITH SFRY OFFICIAL STOJANOVIC

LD042145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, determined they were in agreement while discussing the main points of the international situation and the tasks for securing peace at talks in Berlin today. They stressed the extraordinary significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposal for the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe. The SED and the LCY will continue to strongly support the nonmilitarization of space as well as the reduction and destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Stojanovic expressed the LCY's support for creating zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe. Axen declared that the SED places great value on Yugoslavia's peace policy and the Nonaligned Movement's commitment to international security, disarmament, and a new international economic order.

It was emphasized in the talks that relations between the SED and the LCY are highly developed, have a beneficial influence on bilateral cooperation and are useful to their citizens. The agreements made in Yugoslavia during Erich Honecker's official friendship visit in October 1985 have been purposefully fulfilled by both sides.

## SED CC SENDS MESSAGE TO NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY

AU041303 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb-1 Mar 87 p 1

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee dated 1 March 1987 to the members, civil employees, and reservists of the National People's Army]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, seamen, noncommissioned officers, petty officers, ensigns, officers, generals, and admirals, comrade civil employees and reservists of the National People's Army: The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations on the 31st anniversary of the National People's Army.

At the side of the glorious Soviet Army and other socialist armies, the National People's Army has at all times reliably ensured the protection of our achievements and the peaceful life of citizens of our socialist fatherland. Under the guidance of our party and in close alliance with the entire people, the members of the National People's Army, civil employees, and reservists have assumed their deserved places among our people's great achievers through outstanding accomplishments in the field of political and military training, the ready alert system, and increased fighting strength and combat readiness. The class duty of the 11th SED Congress is being conscientiously fulfilled with initiative and growing military ability. Army personnel have shown extraordinary readiness for action at the side of the working people in overcoming the consequences of inclement weather conditions in production and traffic.

The SED Central Committee thanks the members, civil employees, and reservists of the National People's Army for this and expresses its appreciation.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism have dramatically exacerbated the international situation. They continue their policy of arms buildup and confrontation and strive for military supremacy. By adhering to SDI, by violating the SALT II treaty, and by refusing to join the nuclear test ban, the most reactionary forces in the United States and NATO increase the threat to peace. Our most important task remains the accomplishment of everything possible to avert a nuclear inferno, to prevent the military-strategic balance from being upset, and to determinedly continue to preserve peace. For the National People's Army this means consistently ensuring a fighting strength and combat readiness at the side of the comrades-in-arms corresponding to requirements of the military-political situation.

We successfully continue our proven course of the unity of economic and social policy for the people's well-being. Through further shaping the developed socialist society we are making an active contribution to the safeguarding of world peace. The upcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution provides an opportunity for us to even more successfully implement the resolutions of our 11th party congress and to further strengthen comradeship-in-class and comradeship-in-arms with the members of the Soviet Army.

The Central Committee is convinced that, stimulated by the example of the communists, the members, civil employees, and reservists of the National People's Army will fully meet the high demands posed by military protection of the socialist fatherland through extraordinary achievements. It is a question of improving troop leadership in an all-round manner; of reaching a high level of performance in political and military training, in combat duty, in the ready-alert system, and in mastering modern fighting techniques; of further developing socialist relations; of increasing military discipline and order; and of continuously improving the service and living conditions of Army personnel.

The SED Central Committee wishes you much success in implementing tasks in the 1986-87 training year, creative energy, and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

SED CC CONGRATULATES CHURCH AFFAIRS HEAD GYSI

DW041411 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Werner Jarowinksky, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, today conveyed the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee on the 75th birthday of Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs. In the greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, Gysi's many decades of untiring efforts for socialism and peace are honored. It states that in the hard times of antifascist struggle he offered unyielding resistance to fascist barbarism despite persecution and imprisonment. Following the liberation, Klaus Gysi rendered great services to his country as minister of culture and as a member of the diplomatic service. His current activities also receive special recognition from Christians in the GDR, it concludes.

DEPUTY BARABAS DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA, MINORITIES

AU041015 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Feb 87 p 6

[Interview with Janos Barabas, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Ervin Tamas: "Hungary, From Abroad" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] During the past 15 years Hungary's reputation and prestige have grown. People know the principled line of our politics, its openness, and willingness to renew itself. In general, people regard our economic efforts and the democratization of public and state life as satisfactory; they evaluate our steps to improve relations among socialist countries, to maintain and enrich East-West relations, and to safeguard the results of the detente process in a positive way. [passage omitted]

[Barabas] [passage omitted] As the Hungarian People's Republic developed and grew, its political weight and esteem increased, providing a greater opportunity to let others see our country. We do not have any super institution that is solely responsible for dealing with propaganda aimed abroad. The business of creating this image can only be part of a very complex system that covers all institutions and employees of foreign missions, uses mass communication, and is employed abroad. We cannot boast that we use up-to-date technology for propaganda, nor that we spend substantial sums on creating an image. Our only "secret" is that by means of our politics and our real situation foreigners can obtain a good impression of Hungary. The series of efforts toward renewal, loyalty to our allies, and our reliability as partners have created a sympathetic image. [passage omitted]

[Tamas] How people see us or what they know about us differs from country to country. We often encounter stereotypes, prejudices, or even foolishness, all of which result from a lack of information. What can be done about this?

[Barabas] [passage omitted] There is no doubt that a propaganda system like ours which has such limited resources at its disposal cannot strive to inform a broad mass of people. Our best chance is to inform those responsible for information. Above all we want to address university people, journalists, politicians, and managers. Since every country has the advantage of influencing its own public opinion, it is no mean feat for us to inform our own informers. In the propaganda race, a good deal of importance is placed on providing the news first. Apart from accuracy and effective presentation, speed is very important! [passage omitted]

[Tamas] There are those who accuse us of being nationalistic, chauvinistic, and irredentist. How can we defend ourselves against this?

[Barabas] In this region the relationship between nations and national minorities is burdened with inherited conflicts, and not even today are we free from the revival of various national and minority problems. Unfortunately, it happens that some people, in order to hide their own problems, accuse Hungarians of supporting outdated and nationalistic tendencies and, what is more, of entertaining revisionist aspirations. In the arena of foreign propaganda we do not intend to enter into a polemic on these statements. We think that the power of historical facts and political justice in verifying these facts can satisfy the international public. Several times at the highest level we have declared that our state borders are permanent, and guaranteed by a series of valid interstate agreements, knowing that a solid European security can only be built on an acceptance of the status quo. [paragraph continues]

Dreaming about changing our borders is not only unrealistic, but would be sinfully irresponsible and threaten the peace of mankind. On the other hand, we can rightfully expect people everywhere to appreciate our sense of responsibility regarding the fate of all Hungarians. The situation of Hungarians beyond our borders and the undisturbed exercise of their individual and collective national rights are also a factor in terms of our internal stability. In the same way, national minorities living in our country are equal citizens and are able to maintain their traditions. We are ready to face historical facts, but this also means that we respect our values, hold fast to our progressive traditions, and preserve our national identity. Here the science of history does not carry out routine political orders on a daily basis. Rather, it is embodied in thorough and long-term research, with only these results presented to the international public.

[Tamas] Perhaps the national and the national minority issues are also related to contacts with dispersed Hungarian communities. It seems that these people use their ties to the old country more flexibly than in the past.

[Barabas] The opposite is also true. Emigrants who have maintained contacts with the old country, those who are interested in Hungary and are pleased about our achievements, have increased their influence considerably. We try to provide constant information for them and help them preserve their mother tongue. However, we must strengthen the ties of second and third generation Hungarians to the old country by using their foreign language, and this is a new requirement in our work. [passage omitted]

SOVIET SOLDIER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TAXI MURDER

LD042136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The Soviet citizens convicted of the murder of a Budapest taxi driver have been sentenced. Last November Sandor Lukacsi, a Budapest taxi driver, was the victim of a criminal act. Hungarian authorities caught and arrested two Soviet citizens, who were suspected of having committed the deed, and charged them with the crime. Then, when the investigation was completed in accordance with legal regulations and a bilateral agreement, they were handed over to Soviet judicial authorities, who completed the proceedings.

The Soviet court found the suspects guilty. It sentenced Private Sergey Zhukov to death. Private Sergey Kritskiy, accused of complicity in the crime, was given 8 years imprisonment.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 'JOINT COMPANY' TALKS

LD041214 Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 4 (MTI) -- On Wednesday a Soviet delegation, headed by Yuriy Konishev, deputy chairman of the State Machine Engineering Committee of the Soviet Union [name and committee as received], arrived in Budapest to discuss the cooperation of joint companies on the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. Members of the delegation are deputy ministers for industry and managers of 36 large companies. Representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Hungarian and Soviet partners are to survey conditions for the setting up of a joint companies. The talks will cover joint venture policies, legal and economic regulations, material, machine and commodity sales and purchases, r and d conditions, and the establishment of commercial houses.

## ACZEL RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM WEST EUROPE

LD042128 Budapest MTI in English 1925 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 4 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and director of the Institute for Social Sciences of the Central Committee, who had paid a visit to Italy from March 2 to 4 at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party, returned to Budapest Wednesday in the evening. His party included Tibor Illes, head of a section of the Agit-Prop Department at the HSWP CC, and Tamas Horvath, staff member of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

## BRIEFS

BUILDING MATERIAL SUPPLY -- Deputy Ministers Endre Szucs and Ferenc Spilak held a press conference on 26 February covering expected trends in the supply of building materials this year. The deputy ministers said the supply of building materials is guaranteed for the construction of the planned 60,000-61,000 dwellings, 54,000-55,000 of which are privately owned. As for the prices, the deputy ministers revealed that the cost of building materials grew last year by a total of 2.6 percent, and that the increase this year will amount to 1.4 percent. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Feb 87 p 7 AU]

SOFIA OFFICIAL LEAVES BUDAPEST -- Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Municipal People's Council, who paid a visit to Budapest as head of a delegation at the invitation of Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council, left Budapest on 26 February. Stefan Ninov was received by MSZMP Politburo Member Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and State Secreatry Lajos Papp, chairman of the Councils Office of the Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 87 p 5 AU]

HUNGAROPRESS NEWSLETTER -- Budapest, March 3 (MTI) -- Entitled "HUNGAROPRESS NEWSLETTER", a new monthly supplying information on Hungarian companies, is to be published from April by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in German and English. The publication will be forwarded to the chamber's partner organizations outside Hungary, foreign banks, Hungarian representations abroad and foreign missions in Hungary. This is the fourth foreign language economic journal of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The biweekly "HUNGAROPRESS" is published mainly for bankers and journalists in English, French, German, Russian and Italian, and occasionally in Chinese and Arabic. "THE HUNGARIAN EXPORTER" is a monthly designed to promote Hungarian exports. "HUNGARIAN BUSINESS HERALD" comes out every four months in English and German to provide information to East European experts of banks and companies. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0930 GMT 3 Mar 87 LD]

COINS TO BE WITHDRAWN -- Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- On April 31 the National Bank of Hungary is to withdraw the nickel five- and ten-forint coins issued in 1971. From that time on, only the new five- and ten-forint coins of different colour and smaller diameter, made since 1982, will remain in circulation. The old coins can be changed till September 30, 1987 at the counters of the National Bank of Hungary and the commercial banks. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1127 GMT 27 Feb 87 LD]

GEN SLIWINSKI DISCUSSES 'OPAL 87' MANEUVERS

LD042218 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 4 Mar 87

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, Mar 4 -- A press conference devoted to the "Opal 87" manoeuvres, attended by Division General Jan Sliwinski, representative of the Supreme Headquarters of the Polish Army, and Brigade General Leslaw Wojtasik, Ministry of Defence press spokesman, was held here today. It was stated during the conference that the "Opal 87" exercise will be conducted between Mar 9 and 15 in the vicinity of Frawsko Pomorskie (north-western Poland).

"For Poland and Poles peace is priceless," stated Sliwinski at the beginning of the conference. "This is supported by our historic experience and the present day. Our country's peaceful policy is endorsed by entire society and is an important plan for national conciliation. Peace and detente are inseparably linked not only with the security of our country, but with that of all European countries. With rapid development of new weapons, these become the supreme value related to the biological existence of our nations."

"The well known proposals and initiatives put forward by Poland, the USSR and other countries on the issue of curbing the arms race and turning the concepts of disarmament into reality favour the consolidation of peace and international security.

"Our practical post-war activity in this area was expressed in three reductions of armed forces, and in limiting to the necessary minimum the number and scale of military manoeuvres," General Sliwinski said.

"We have stressed -- and will continue to do so -- that Poland's practical determination to strictly adhere to the final act of the CSCE," continued Sliwinski. "Today too we stress Poland's determination to fulfil the resolutions of the Stockholm conference's document to the letter and unconditionally, in accordance to its spirit and letter. We think this is a good continuation of the process of building confidence and security in Europe by military and military-political forces, even if only land forces are concerned at the moment."

"We remember," continued Sliwinski, "that the parameters of the notification within the security building measures with regard to independent airborne troop exercises, independent navy manoeuvres and those concerning large-scale military activities remain to be worked out. The main problem connected with warranting peace and security, i.e. the transition to realization of the idea of disarmament on the European continent, remains on the agenda.

"This is the goal the Warsaw Treaty member countries are striving to attain. In early 1990's, if all the countries concerned are favourably disposed towards the idea, this should lead to a reduction of the total number of soldiers in the Warsaw Treaty and NATO armies by about 25 percent, that is by 500,000 soldiers on each side," the general stated.

"While fulfilling in good will the Stockholm resolutions, already last Dec 8 Poland notified all the CSCE Final Act signatories about the planned military activities in 1987 which are eligible for notification and observation. This covers two exercises which in 1987 will be conducted with the presence of observers, namely the national exercise 'Opal 87' about mid-March and the coalition exercise 'Przyjazn-1987' in the second part of July," he continued.

"On Jan 23 the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to all countries participating in the CSCE to inform them on the planned exercise code named 'Opal-87' with Polish troops. Foreign observers were invited to attend these manoeuvres. This will be a multi-levelled divisional exercise, the goal of which is to train units in stopping an enemy offensive and in the conduct of defensive operations. The exercise will be organized by the headquarters of the Pomeranian Army Region," General Sliwinski stated.

"Selected units from the 12th Mechanized Division named after the People's Army together with support units will participate in the exercise," Sliwinski continued. "All in all about 18,000 soldiers, 150 tanks, 130 anti-tank weapons including 110 launchers mounted on armoured vehicles, 100 artillery guns, mortars and rocket launchers of a 100mm calibre and above and 12 support helicopters will take part in the manoeuvres."

Concluding the press conference, Gen Sliwinki stated: "The exercise evokes much interest, both in Polish society and the CSCE Final Act signatory countries. Numerous countries signaled the arrival of their observers enabling them to fulfill their duties. Both the commander of the exercise and the commanders of participating units will inform the observers about their current decisions in the field. In all cases we wish to create a possibility of direct observation of the participating units and wide contacts with the commanders and soldiers for the observers. The latter will also have an opportunity to get acquainted with the degree of training and technical and material support of the forces."

Gorbachev's Proposal and Europe's Security [subhead]

Asked to comment on Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal dated last February 28, Gen. Sliwinski said: "The proposal is of great significance not only from humanitarian and political angles but also from the military point of view and that of the existence of the nations of Europe. That is why Poland supports this proposal at length. We would be glad if the final decisions on the matter were made as soon as possible and medium-range missiles were eliminated."

Use of Nuclear Weapons is Europe's Self-Annihilation [subhead]

While answering another question, Gen. Sliwinski said: "The 'Opal 87' exercise does not envisage any elements connected with the use of nuclear weapons. In Europe, nuclear weapon is in the sole possession of nuclear superpowers. Its proliferation and the more so -- using at any, even limited, level and -- what's more -- in border dispute would cause an instant chain reaction and self-annihilation of Europe and the world. There would be neither winners nor the defeated.

"Our attitude towards the problem of nuclear weapons is commonly known -- we come out in favour of its complete liquidation, for using it would mean annihilation of mankind. Also known is the stand of the Soviet Union to the effect that it would never use nuclear weapons first. Poland consistently supports this stand at length."

Foreign Observers of the Exercise [subhead]

"We have extended invitations and notifications to all countries-signatories of the CSCE Final Act," Gen. Sliwinski said. "So far, observers have been directed from: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Norway, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Canada, the GDR, the FRG, the U.S., Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, the USSR.

The following countries failed to send their observers: Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, San Marino and the Holy See."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON CYZREK PARTY'S U.S. TRIP

Arrives in Washington

LD041138 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 4 Mar 87

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Mar 4 -- Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Cyzrek has arrived in the U.S.A. on a visit at the invitation from Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the House of Representatives Dante Fascell. Czyrek is accompanied by Sejm Deputies: Witold Lipski, member of the Council of State and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Prof. Jozef Gierowski, member of the Science and Technological Progress Committee, rector of the Jagielonian University, as well as, Aleksander Legatowicz, member of the Economic Cooperation, Planning, Budget, and Finance Committee. Gierowski and Legatowicz are members of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State.

The delegation is accompanied by Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Kinast.

The programme of the visit of Polish parliamentarians provides for meetings with top officials of the House of Representatives and the Senate, heads of main departments, economic circles, and Polonian societies.

The talks of Polish parliamentarians in the U.S. are expected to deal with, among other things, international situation, East-West relations, normalization of the Polish-U.S. relations, especially contacts between parliaments of both countries.

This is the first visit at so high a level in several years. It is another step in the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the U.S.A. as part of which, last autumn, inter-governmental talks were first resumed in Vienna and then in Warsaw.

The visit will last 11 days and, apart from Washington, will cover New York and Chicago.

Meets With Bush

LD050923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Washington -- Jozef Cyzrek, visiting the United States at the head of a group of Polish parliamentarians, has been received by Vice President George Bush. Views were exchanged on the international situation and also on the prospects for renewed Polish-U.S. dialogue. The two sides expressed a desire to improve mutual relations.

## TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES TOWER COMMISSION REPORT

AU041318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 87 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "A Report With Question Marks"]

[Text] The 26 February report published by the so-called Tower Commission has failed to dissipate virtually any of the doubts surrounding the Irangate affair and President Reagan's role in it. The report is a moderate document: It chides Reagan for such political mistakes as "ignorance" of and a lack of supervision over transfers of weapons to Iran in "payment" for freeing U.S. hostages in Lebanon, but it does not accuse him of breaking the law, although other commissions have made such a charge.

Tower Commission members also take the view that there is nothing to suggest President Reagan knew about the transfers of money from Iran to a special account in Switzerland to benefit Nicaraguan contras. Aside from former national security advisers, Robert McFarlane and John Poindexter, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, who are generally accused of abusing power, criticism was focused on Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, and on the State Department. Donald Regan, who was forced to resign, has now become another whipping boy of the Irangate affair.

The composition of the Tower Commission was responsible for the commission's restraint. Although no one in the United States has accused any of the three members of dishonesty, we should keep in mind that both John Tower and Brent Scowcroft are Republicans. As a senator from Texas, Tower assisted Reagan in his two election campaigns and was his close adviser when he left Congress. He was even a member of the U.S. delegation for disarmament negotiations with the USSR. During the Nixon and Carter eras, Scowcroft was a national security adviser. When Reagan became president he chaired the commission that recommended the construction and deployment of the MX missile, which carries 10 warheads. It is hard to expect that such people would like to make accusations against the President. Edmund Muskie, former Democratic senator and secretary of state, was the only person able to say more on the subject. Indeed, his criticism was more extensive because during the news conference he said that not only the arms supplies, but also "the very policy was bad."

The restrained evaluation reached by the commission, which was appointed by the President himself, has not been able to eliminate several question marks. We must wait for the results of the ongoing investigations by the public prosecutor and a special congressional committee led by Democratic Congressman Lee Hamilton. The members of this group continue to air additional criticism. For example, some have alleged the President was not and is not in charge of policy, a fact which may prove dangerous in the remaining 2 years of his presidency.

## SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

### Activist Held Before Meeting

LD042107 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA) -- A few hours before he was to have met Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former Solidarity trade union spokesman, was detained in Warsaw today. His wife said he was released again about 10 minutes after the time arranged for his meeting with the foreign minister.

The Spanish politician is the first Western foreign minister to visit Warsaw this year in the course of Poland's diplomatic rapprochement with the West. He had invited former Solidarity advisers Zbigniew Bujak, Bronislaw Geremek, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz to the Spanish Embassy at 1600 GMT today. Shortly after 1200 GMT police detained Onyszkiewicz at his home without giving any reason. Nothing happened to the other men invited by the Spanish foreign minister.

Fernandez Ordonez met this morning with Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. Afterward, at a lunch in the Spanish Embassy he met independent intellectuals including the editor in chief of the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, Jerzy Turowicz, and former Catholic Deputy Stanislaw Stomma.

## Madrid Reports Incident

LD050551 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2252 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The Spanish foreign minister's visit to Poland, the first by a member of the government to Jaruzelski's Poland, is now producing results above and beyond the very protocol of the scheduled program. On the eve of his meeting with General Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez devoted the day to talks with the secretary of the Episcopal Conference representatives of the moderate opposition, and the opposition represented by the clandestine trade union Solidarity. A report on this from our special correspondent in Warsaw Carlos Agrasar:

[Begin recording] [Agrasar] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, wanted to find out about the real situation in Poland during his visit, and had the opportunity to do so today. His meeting with leaders of the Solidarity trade union was plagued by minor incidents, which, among other things, made him arrive late for the opera. Some journalists here said he would miss the first act because he was already attending another operetta and, seen through Western eyes, the situation was something like this. Four Solidarity trade union leaders had been invited to this afternoon's meeting, among the Zbigniew Bujak, head of the underground union; Bronislaw Geremek, teacher, historian and Walesa adviser; and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who had excused himself from attending as he was away from Warsaw at the time. The fourth trade unionist was Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who did not arrive until after 1830 despite the fact that the meeting began long before that.

[Onyszkiewicz -- in English] Oh, yes, I was simply stopped at the... [changes thought] you know, arrested, well, I was taken.

[Agrasar] The Polish authorities held the trade unionist for 4 hours to question him about his alleged participation in a demonstration called for 6 March outside the Palace of Culture to protest the arrest of one of the Charter 77 signatories. Onyszkiewicz told us this himself in perfect English outside the Spanish ambassador's residence, which was being guarded by Polish police. Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez waited for his guest. On leaving the residence, he said it reminded him of another meeting he had attended in Spain in the fifties:

[Fernandez Ordonez] I once attended a meeting like this as a representative of what was then the opposition. The aim was to obtain first-hand information on the political and social reality of the country and on a subject of enormous interest, and I believe that this objective has been achieved. As you know, there have been a number of incidents which we have resolved. [end recording]

## Holds Talks With Messner

LD041855 Warsaw PAP in English 1339 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 4 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

During the talk, the sides reviewed Polish-Spanish relations with particular stress on economic problems. While positively assessing these relations, Messner and Fernandez Ordonez agreed that the current state of relations did not respond to the possibilities of the two countries. They expressed the will of both governments to cooperate for the creation of conditions which would help boost bilateral cooperation. It was acknowledged that such possibilities exist, particularly in co-production.

The Polish premier briefed the Spanish guest on Poland's key economic problems, including assumptions for the economic reform.

The talks were attended by Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and General Secretary for Economy and Planning at the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade Pedro Perez.

## SPANISH DAILY PRINTS ORZECHOWSKI EDITORIAL

PM041646 Madrid YA in Spanish 3 Mar 87 p 5

[Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski article: "Spain and Poland"]

[Text] The present international situation is still dangerous: The arms race continues and the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war is on the rise. Thus, there is an increasing need for joint East-West action to preserve peace -- action based on the realization that we can only live or die together. Poland is guided by this basic principle: The aspirations to peace and ensuring Poland's peaceful developments is the principal characteristic of our socialist foreign policy.

Most of our overall international relations are conducted in Europe. We try to do everything possible to further "Europe's Europeanization" including: surmounting its division, strengthening understanding and cooperation among its states and nations, and building a common European infrastructure. At the same time we oppose any attempt to challenge Europe's present peaceful territorial and political order. We regard them as a threat not only to our security but also to the cause of peace.

We supported the hope of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons that took shape in Reykjavik. We are also aware of the threat of conventional weapons. Therefore, last December Poland put forward the proposal of supplementing the CSCE countries' activities with the issue of conventional disarmament in Europe. We advocated the continued stabilization and democratization of international relations -- a process best achieved through the CSCE. We regard it as one of the principal means of developing East-West relations.

Fernandez Ordonez' Visit [subhead]

Minister Fernandez Ordonez' visit is taking place at a time of particularly dynamic development of Poland's relations with the West. Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent trips to Rome and the Vatican, that of Prime Minister Nakasone to Warsaw, and America's lifting of economic sanctions against Poland are the latest examples of this. [paragraph continues]

We regard Minister Fernandez Ordonez' visit as a specific contribution to a rapprochement between the two halves of Europe, the strengthening of which unites its states and nations and brings them closer together.

On 31 January we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Poland and Spain. This is a very short time in the history of international relations, so it should be added that ties between Poland and Spain have a much fuller history, as they date back to the 16th Century, when both countries experienced as period of prosperity. A shared cultural background, the absence of disputes, shared aspirations to preserve and strengthen peace, and genuine mutual sympathy between the Polish and Spanish peoples now constitute solid foundations for cooperation between the two countries.

Despite the different political and social systems, during the seventies we saw an intensive development of Spanish-Polish relations. At that time accords on economic, cultural, and scientific and technological cooperation were signed -- accords that still govern our relations in those fields. A political dialogue took shape and there was an exchange of official visits between our foreign ministers and representatives of other sectors and bodies. Trade developed favorably and the Polish and Spanish peoples had the opportunity -- within the context of lively cultural contacts -- to acquaint themselves with each other's most valuable artistic and spiritual assets.

Stepping Up Relations [subhead]

Following a certain degree of stagnation in the early eighties against the background of well-known events in Poland, we are witnessing a new acceleration of our relations. Although their overall record is positive, their present level cannot be considered satisfactory, as it does not reflect both sides' potential or their role and position on Europe's political and economic map. Given our potential, we must create favorable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Polish Government favors such a development of cooperation with Spain in all fields. We are sure that this is what Spain wants too. Our countries can only benefit from it, and it will also facilitate the strengthening of trends toward the constructive development of relations throughout the European Continent.

These are the reasons why I am looking forward to Francisco Fernandez Ordonez' visit to Warsaw. We attach particular importance to it. It will end a particularly short-lived period in our relations and must open up new prospects for their dynamic and multifaceted development. We want lasting relations with Spain with broad possibilities for the future.

SZALAJDA MEETS WITH SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD042148 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, Mar. 4 -- Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received Konstantin Katushev, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, here today.

The two discussed the key issues of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, especially those concerned with the realization of the Soviet credits in finishing investment projects started in Poland and with making fuller use of the production capabilities of Polish industry for the sake of further deepening Polish-Soviet cooperation.

PARTY PAPER VIEWS GORBACHEV EUROMISSILE PROPOSAL

AU041321 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 87 p 6

[Stanislaw Reperowicz commentary: "A Chance For Europe"]

[Text] Comrade M. Gorbachev's statement on Saturday concerning a separate accord to eliminate Soviet and American medium-range missiles from Europe -- regardless of the results of negotiations on space and strategic weapons and nuclear tests -- is part of the Soviet long-term comprehensive program for freeing the world from the danger of nuclear annihilation.

M. Gorbachev recalled that the USSR presented this program on 15 January 1986 and postulated a gradual and complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The international community received this important program for a nuclear-free world with sympathy and understanding. Unfortunately, like many other important Soviet disarmament proposals, that program was blocked by the pressure exerted on the U.S. Administration by that country's military-industrial complex.

However, the stakes -- preserving life on our planet -- were too high for us to boycott that program. Throughout the past year, the USSR, backed by the socialist countries and ever increasing numbers of people professing various views, continued to wage a dramatic struggle to halt nuclear arms. The Reykjavik meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan was a stage in this fight. The meeting showed that nuclear disarmament could become a real possibility rather quickly. Although no binding accord was signed, the prospect of a nuclear-free world became more tangible and real. Defending its SDI program, the U.S. Government reneged on actual decisions, but was unable to invalidate them. Ever since Reykjavik the world knows that nuclear disarmament is not only necessary, but also feasible.

The 28 February statement by the Soviet leader, who noted that medium-range nuclear missiles should be quickly eliminated from Europe and that the USSR will withdraw its longer range operational-tactical missiles from the GDR and the CSSR as soon as an accord is signed opens the door for new disarmament negotiations. The missiles in question were deployed in the GDR and the CSSR in response to the siting of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Singling out the issue of medium-range missiles, M. Gorbachev's statement make credible the Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik, and tests America's true political intentions.

This is a very courageous and important step toward halting nuclear annihilation, and one that confirms the Soviet leadership's new style of political thinking. This unilateral act of Soviet goodwill is an example of the humanitarian and enlightened interpretation of the true interests of all mankind; it is a response to the West, and provides opportunities for a new stage in negotiations to curb conventional weapons.

M. Gorbachev's statement has, more than anything else, created a great opportunity for Europe, which is justly referred to as a nuclear hostage. If the United States takes this statement to heart, the most reliable and advanced weapons of mass annihilation would disappear from Europe; Europe, the cradle and treasure-house of many cultures and a leader in the development of science, technology, and civilization, would become much safer. Many nations, including those in Western Europe, would be able to sleep more soundly. The general and combined pressure exerted on the United States by the European nations may induce Washington to accept the Soviet proposals. After all, their future is at stake.

M. Gorbachev's proposal also has a Polish dimension. Our geographical position between the Bug and the Oder is the target of NATO's first strike. We take this threat most seriously because, among other things, we remember the last war. That is why we follow an active policy of understanding and coexistence to strengthen the forces of peace and international cooperation. We have always supported and continue to support the peace efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, because we do not want Poland to become the site of nuclear war.

Poland's activities in the international arena also serve this purpose as attested to by W. Jaruzelski's important visit to Rome and his talks with Italian leaders. He said: "We are for reducing tension and starting the process of reducing armed forces and arms in Europe, as this is the basic condition for overcoming Europe's artificial barriers and divisions and for reconstructing the cultural and economic ties that have developed for centuries. Poland is vitally interested in this."

Europeans are beginning to feel more and more responsible for their continent and the world, as European security, the consolidation of which is proposed by M. Gorbachev's statement, determines the security of the world. War in Europe, the most populated continent full of contradictions and various weapons, would amount to a global cataclysm. Will the U.S. Administration understand that as well?

The Soviet initiative on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe opens the road to achieving an international accord, one that the two sides can accept, and one that guarantees equal security for all. This initiative is an important step toward building a world without nuclear weapons.

URBAN ADDRESSES ISSUES IN 24 FEB NEWS CONFERENCE

AU041350 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Mar 87 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference to foreign journalists in Warsaw on 24 February]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Were you satisfied with your visit to London and do you think the picture you gave of Polish developments over the past 2 years was given a favorable reception? Were there any questions you found interesting?

Urban: My London trip was at the invitation of the Polish Embassy, and quite a rich program developed. I attended readings at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Oxford, held a news conference at the Foreign Press Association and one at the Polish Embassy, and had many meetings and interviews with journalists. So this was a busy trip.

You ask whether the picture of Poland I gave was favorably received. First, I still do not have a complete picture of the press treatment of the visit, so it is difficult to make a judgment. In any case, the reports on my news conferences and interviews indicated that the Polish point of view had been conveyed to the British public and had been commented on with varying degrees of appreciation. In the final analysis, our main concern is that the Polish point of view be presented, as we do not expect the opinions of my interlocutors to change. This does not apply to all of them, of course. I had a very satisfactory talk with the editor of the communist paper MORNING STAR, and I got the impression that this journal's understanding of Polish affairs is considerably broader.

Were there any interesting questions? You would have to ask someone else whether the answers I gave were interesting. I do not know. For me, the questions were interesting inasmuch as they altered certain stereotyped Western views of Poland. In any case, I had the satisfaction of large turnouts by London standards, as the Englishmen I spoke to and who hosted me themselves said. [passage omitted]

Krzysztof Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: Reports have appeared in the Western press that some Western politicians are suggesting the release of criminals whose crimes were committed for political reasons. What do the Polish authorities have to say to that?

Urban: Indeed some politicians have given interviews in which they suggest that perpetrators of crimes committed for political motives be released. Mr Simons, a State Department official, said in an interview that there are people in prison sentenced according to the criminal code, but who are known to have been guided by political considerations.

This neutral statement is odd when one considers that in the United States political considerations do not free one from criminal liability for a crime. This applies to all kinds of crime. It applies to priests convicted of breaking immigration laws, political murderers, and many others. I know of no country where penal immunity is given to perpetrators of crimes if the motives behind them are political. REUTER wrote that Mr Simons even called on Poland to release persons imprisoned for crimes like these.

He also said this would improve the climate of relations between the two countries. I fail to understand why. According to the BBC, Minister Renton answered questions on this issue in the House of Commons. I have already said what kind of criminals are involved -- killers of militiamen, saboteurs, terrorists, a spy, and two Security Service officials who were bribed. I regard Western requests and suggestions to release them as immoral, first, because people in the United States and Western Europe who commit exactly the same crime for exactly the same motives -- in other words political ones -- are also in prison, and usually for longer terms than in Poland; and second, because some Western politicians and writers are not speaking on behalf of all perpetrators of crimes committed for political ends. They are only concerned with political motives toward which they are sympathetic. They believe someone who has murdered a militiaman for political reasons deserves sympathy, but someone who has murdered a priest for the same reasons is not a political offender.

The early release of these offenders is dependent upon sovereign decisions by the Polish authorities, courts, and prosecutor general. They may reach the conclusion that reduced sentences would be useful. I do not exclude that possibility. But I have learned that no such acts of clemency are being considered. The topic is not valid right now.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: I understand there is a possibility that the Polish Government will ask the Soviet Union to clarify the Katyn incident [involving a massacre of Polish officers in the 1940's, for which the Soviet Union is blamed] as part of the policy of "glasnost" or openness in the Soviet Union. Could you comment?

Urban: No such problem has arisen in our mutual relations. [passage omitted]

David Blow, BBC: As a BBC correspondent, I am pleased you visited the BBC when you were in London. Could you comment? Another question concerns the unfortunate jamming of a BBC Polish-language program. Is it possible to stop this in light of the fact that Russian-language programs are no longer jammed?

Urban: I met with the directors of the BBC External Service. Taking advantage of the hospitality in the splendid BBC building, I also gave several interviews for various BBC stations. The talks I held at the BBC were most satisfying, as I was told the BBC is due to expand the range of political stances and opinions it presents. A certain step in this direction was provided by my talks, in which I was able to present our point of view on various issues. I also had the opportunity to make somewhat critical comments about the BBC Polish program, and I did not get the impression that my comments were disagreed with or unheard. I also had the opportunity to say both at the BBC and in a talk with Mr Renton, secretary of state in the Foreign Office, that the BBC has not been and is not being jammed in Poland. [passage omitted]

Peter Johnsson, GOETBORGS POSTEN of Sweden: I would like to ask about the reforms in the Soviet Union and their influence on the situation in Poland. Several days ago, in Gorbachev's Riga speech, he supported the idea of factory directors being chosen by their own work forces. As we know, this subject was a bone of contention in the fall of 1981, having been suggested by "Solidarity" and made difficult and finally impossible by the Polish Government. In view of the reforms in this part of the world, would it now be possible for the Polish Government to reconsider its stance on this issue?

Urban: This question addresses a general issue and a specific one. Concerning the general issue, I would like to say the following: Please do not observe Polish events by referring to Soviet reforms. Our countries independently implement changes on the basis of our own sovereign decisions stemming from separate traditions, needs, and situations. Our countries are sovereign, and if reforms coincide, then it is a wonderful thing for socialism. But this does not authorize anyone to take one country's solutions and ask in another country why this solution has not been applied. This is a methodological issue, and a detailed one. You have been misinformed. In Poland, enterprise directors are elected. However, the method of electing them depends on the type of enterprise. Either a workers self-management body organizes a competition for the post of director and chooses one, after which the choice is confirmed by the parent body, or the director is nominated by the parent body and confirmed by the self-management group. In any case, a director is either elected or approved by a self-management body. His role is dual, in that he is obliged to carry out the self-management body's wishes according to the law on enterprises, while at the same time representing the senior industrial administration in his enterprise. The way in which a director is chosen reflects this dual role.

Charles Gans, AP: Mr Minister, 1,000 years is a hell of a long time as far as political assessments are concerned, especially when we consider the last 1,000 years, during which Poland occupied considerable parts of present Soviet territory at various times. But if we try to narrow this scale down, can we assume from what Gen Jaruzelski and members of the Polish Government are saying that right now Polish politics or the paths of change in Poland are more convergent with those in the Soviet Union than at any other time during the past 40 years.

Urban: I will not deny it. I will say something more, as the next question has yet to be asked. Your remark that Polish-Russian relations have varied during the past 1,000 years and that Poland used to occupy large areas which are today part of the Soviet Union illustrates the truth that never in the course of 1,000 years have relations been so close. [passage omitted]

I have several remarks to make about numerous press articles on the lifting of the sanctions. But first of all, I will make a general statement: I believe lifting sanctions is merely the first step, which illustrates a positive formula in Polish-American relations. But this formula has not yet become substance. These relations have yet to be filled with political and economic fabric. [paragraph continues]

We are making no secret of the fact that the normalization of economic relations is important to us. We have estimated the cost of the damage done by the sanctions at $15 billion. Generally speaking, this damage is not being denied in the United States. The lifted sanctions will continue to be present in Polish economic life because their effect will last a long time. The United States is declaring its friendship for Poland, so we believe it will want to illustrate that through actions aimed at weakening the restrictions' effects, and that the act of lifting them will not be a mere formality.

I wish to tell the Polish public that American commentaries, and not only American ones, are saying that lifing the sanctions will not bring the Polish economy any clear results, and will not improve the standard of living. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 18 February: "The United States will lift the sanctions against Poland. This will not have any direct effect on the Polish economy." THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said something similar: "Lifting the sanctions will not bring Warsaw much in the way of direct economic benefits from the United States." It is said, for example, that giving Poland back its most favored nation status would increase Polish-American trade by approximately $50 million if Poland makes a full return to the American market. However, it is doubtful that Poland will regain its lost markets and attain this trade figure. In any event, $50 million is not a large portion of our trade balance. Besides, the most favored nation clause is no privilege. About 150 countries have it, so this is quite simply the norm in trade with the United States, and withdrawing it is a departure from the norm. I would like the Polish public to understand the issue this way. Some official American statements which I do not wish to quote also say that one should not expect rapid progress in mutual economic relations. I hope these views will not come true and that the State Department spokesman was wrong to say that lifting the sanctions will not immediately improve economic relations.

That is all as far as the lifting of the sanctions is concerned. Now concerning my visit to Great Britain. This visit was preceded by an interview with the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. I do not wish to refer to the various insults carried by this paper, whose editor I happened to visit in London. I would like to place his views before the general public. He wrote, this gentleman whose name I have forgotten, that Polish newspapers are suitable for lighting fires and wrapping fish. It is odd for a journalist who has been to Poland to say things like this. He must have noticed the lines in front of newspaper kiosks, and could have learned that most papers have smaller print runs than the number of readers eager to buy them. There is a shortage of newspapers because there is a shortage of paper. And these people are not really looking for paper to light a fire or wrap fish. [passage omitted]

Finally a minor issue. On 10 February, in an article on smoking in Poland, THE WASHINGTON POST incorrectly said Wojciech Jaruzelski smokes. That is not true, he does not smoke, although there was a period after 1980 when he did smoke on a fairly regular basis, and, I would say, somewhat frequently. But he has not smoked at all for a long time. I also have before me some serious disinformation, but I am afraid of dealing with it because it might be a typo in the translation. In any case, the text in front of me says that according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the life expectancy of Polish males has fallen to 45. If this is not a typo, it is absolute nonsense.

Mahd Yusuf, WAFA: It is officially said that the Syrians are in Lebanon to keep the peace there. The Lebanese press and some agencies have reported that the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon has threatened our camps, which have for 3 months now been the targets of attacks by Amal, which is receiving constant aid from the Syrian Government.

Urban: We are in favor of an end to the armed conflict in Lebanon and a peaceful settlement of its internal problems. This should bring these lamentable events to an end, and everyone in Lebanon will be able to live without danger to life and limb.

ROMANIA LIBERA ARTICLE ON GORBACHEV'S PROPOSALS

AU041907 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Mar 87 p 6

[Th Serbanescu article: "Constructive Proposals Meant To Launch a Real Process of Disarmament, Primarily Nuclear Disarmament, in Europe and the World"]

[Text] The public in our country received with lively interest and satisfaction the new and important USSR peace initiative included in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, which proposes the detachment of the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe from the overall bloc of problems and the conclusion of a separate agreement in this respect immediately. As is well-known, the Soviet proposal is based on an agreement made with the United States in Reykjavik to eliminate all intermediate-range missiles from Europe in the coming 5 years. As mentioned in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, immediately after the signing of an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles from the European Continent, the Soviet Union will withdraw its long-range operative-tactical missiles from the GDR and CSSR -- following understandings reached with the governments of these countries -- which were placed there in the wake of the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in certain West European states.

Mankind is today at a crucial point, faced with a supreme option: survival or destruction. The strength of the nuclear arsenals in the hands of a few states can destroy our planet several times over, wiping out all material and cultural wealth achieved by mankind in its evolution, even life on earth itself. It is quite possible to change this gloomy picture. However, in order to do this, it is not enough to assert that such a thing is possible or to call forth ways and means for turning a possibility into something certain. Any initiative designed to lead to detente and understanding and to pave the way for an authentic disarmament process can only and should be welcomed in a spirit of understanding and maximum receptiveness. Proceeding from the firm conviction that the key issue of our age is an end to the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consistently speak out for concrete steps and their implementation with a view to freeing mankind from the specter of nuclear destruction.

Through its most authorized representative, the Romanian nation has often appealed to reason, calling on all state and government leaders to spare no effort to ensure that 1987 goes down in history as the year in which we resolutely proceeded from mere statements to concrete disarmament deeds. In this respect, expressing Romania's viewpoint after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We strongly emphasized and believe that the conclusion of an overall agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe would have great significance. The Soviet Union and the United States have almost identical viewpoints in this matter. The conclusion of an agreement and the journey toward the elimination of these weapons -- even if separated from the overall package -- would have great significance for implementing the programs on reducing nuclear weapons and on overall conventional disarmament." President Nicolae Ceausescu has also stressed on other occasions that Romania believes priority should be given to problems in Europe, where, it seems, there is a greater approximation of viewpoints on totally eliminating intermediate-range missiles and starting negotiations on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent. The conclusion of such an agreement would have a great political significance and would pave the way for solving other existing problems. "Romania," the Romanian head of state said, "believes that the issues concerning nuclear weapons in Europe can be resolved without linking them to the overall package of problems; neither of these issues are linked to the 1972 treaty, hence they can be tackled and solved independently." [paragraph continues]

Romania's president said that, in our country's opinion, one should not necessarily take steps for a global solution of all problems, but that they be solved in stages; one of these stages should be the settlement of problems pertaining to the elimination of missiles in Europe.

It is now time for facts and concrete deeds. This is the meaning of the repeated appeals by Romania and its president to the European states and nations, and to the United States and Canada. They have been asked to assume responsibility and to take collective action for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and act for peace in Europe and the world at large.

Convinced that the urgent problems facing mankind today should be tackled in a constructive spirit, the Romanian public expects the United States to give an appropriate answer to the USSR's recent proposals, thus meeting halfway the requirements of nations to remove forever the specter of a devastating war, and to ensure that Europe, free from the threat of destruction, can become a continent of peace and cooperation.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY PLENUM ISSUES REPORT

AU271832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2147 GMT 26 Feb 87

["Report of the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/2/1987 -- This document, presented on February 26 in the plenum of the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania, highlights the successes scored by the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, stressing that the working people of Magyar nationality in Romania are, through their work and dedication, through their sense of civic responsibility, on the side of the other citizens of the country, in all these great achievements. It highlights the wonderful conditions of work and life created in the years of socialism and especially after the 9th Congress of the RCP for the unprecedented thriving of all zones of the country, of the regions where Romanians, Magyars and other nationalities live in brotherhood, for the large democratic possibilities created for them to contribute to building socialism and communism. The report stresses that the national question in Romania was settled in a principled, fair manner, in a Marxist-Leninist spirit, through the steady securing of fully equal rights and duties of all sons and daughters of the country, irrespective of nationality, that the unity and brotherhood of the Romanian, Magyar, German and other nationality working people was achieved and is continuously strengthening. The new look of the homeland, including the counties where population of Magyar nationality too, lives, demonstrates the exquisite way in which the RCP solved the national question, creating the political, economic, social and cultural conditions necessary to secure fully equal rights to all sons and daughters of the homeland.

In the complex historical process of settlement of the national issue in Romania, the document highlights, the country's general development rendered possible the real implementation of the supreme human right to work, to equal pay for equal work, in harmony with the fundamental principles of socialism.

The building of a unitary, harmonious and modern national economy, the judicious distribution of the productive forces all over the country allowed for the socio-economic development of all zones and counties -- and among them, of those where working people belonging to nationalities also live -- some of them formerly lagging behind.

Thus, while the all-country average rate of industrial production growth over 1966-1986 was of some 9.5 per cent, in counties like Covasna, Harghita, Salaj, Mures, Satumare, the rate was higher, ranging between 11 and 14.5 per cent.

Highlighting the fact that an original system of revolutionary worker democracy has been conceived and implemented in Romania, that ensures an adequate organizational framework for the participation of the entire people in the management of all the domains of activity, the report brings to the fore the participation of the working people from the ranks of the nationalities in the bodies of economic democracy, of worker self-management, in the collective management bodies of the socialist and cultural institutions, in the local and central party and state bodies, in the Grand National Assembly, in the superior leading bodies of the party.

A fundamental human dimension in solving the national question in Romania is the fact that the state guarantees all the nationalities the right to use in full freedom the mother tongue and ensures the cultivation of the language, culture, traditions and customs of the working people of Magyar, German and other nationality, reads the report.

In the plane of the cultural life a telling fact is that the 14 dramatic companies speak the languages of the nationalities, of which 10 speak Magyar, as many as 52 publications are printed, of which 31 in Magyar, and each year titles of books are issued. A large number of working people belonging to the nationalities activate amateur artistic teams under the aegis of the "Song to Romania National Festival."

A firm stance is taken in the report against the foreign reactionary circles that instigate people to nationalist, chauvinistic, irredentist and revanchist manifestations in order to harm the collaboration and unity of the socialist countries and to justify the attempt of certain states, of certain imperialist circles, to interfere in the domestic affairs of these countries.

We reject and blame with indignation such reactionary, diversional attempts, whose promoters aim in fact to poison the international relations, and deflect attention from the grave, unsolved problems of their own countries in point of ensuring equal rights for all the working people, their fundamental right to work, education, a free and dignified existence and peace, reads the report. It expresses the opinion that these diversional attacks on the part of the reactionary, imperialist forces have to be opposed by a firm riposte, from an offensive stance in order to reveal the superiority of the socialist system in solving the fundamental problems of economic and social progress, in solving the national question, and to firmly unmask the slandering assertions of the propaganda of the reactionary circles.

The Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality, reads the report, rejects most categorically the wrong and dangerous theses and theories according to which solving national question is the competence of other states, and not that of the party and state on whose territory nationalities live. The council believes that solving the national question is the exclusive sovereign attribute of each state, that it is thoroughly and lastingly solved solely by those who make their life together, by the political and social forces that are invested by the people to lead them. Nobody, under any pretext, has a right to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Until now, too, we, the inhabitants of this country, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities, have looked for and found the ways and solutions to organize our life, to beat difficulties for the well-being and happiness of the working people in Romania, and so we shall do from now on, too, reads the report.

History proves that it is precisely the interference of foreign political forces, of other states, whose interests are alien to those of the inhabitants of these lands, that have caused along history enough harm to the Romanian people, to the working people of Magyar nationality in Romania. That is why we need no lessons and take no lessons from anybody.

In conclusion the document shows that the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality supports entirely the policy consistently promoted by the RCP, by Socialist Romania to develop its friendship and collaboration with all the peoples building socialism, with all the peoples in the world, considering that solidarity, friendship and good-neighborliness relations make an essential factor in building the socialist society, international peace and understanding.

GERMAN NATIONALITY COUNCIL GIVES PLENUM REPORT

AU040930 Bucharest SCINTEA in Romanian 27 Feb 87 p 2

["Abridged Text" of "Report on the Participation of the Working People of German Nationality in the Work Aimed at the Homeland's Development and Many-Sided Prosperity" presented by Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, at the plenary session of the council held in Bucharest 26 February]

[Text] The plenary session of the Council of Working People of German Nationality of the SR of Romania is taking place at a time when all citizens of our socialist homeland, regardless of nationality, are acting in an atmosphere of fervent creativity, revolutionary enthusiasm, and great determination to commendably fulfill the socioeconomic tasks put forward by the 13th RPC Congress documents. They are also working to follow the recommendations and guidelines formulated by Secretary Geneal Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent meeting of the Political Executive Committee regarding the smooth implementation of all indicators and provisions of the 1987 plan and those of the overall 5-year plan regarding the modernization and improvement of the technical and qualitative standard of products, the complete fulfillment of the export plan, a cutback in raw materials, subsidiary products, fuels and energy, and to efficiently increase overall economic activity.

The plenary session is called upon to examine with the greatest responsibility and exactingness the participation by the working people of German nationality - in keeping with the citizens patriotic pledges implied by our workers revolutionary democracy, indestructibly united with all Romanian people -- in the work aimed at the many-sided development and prosperity of our joint homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

It is the historic merit of party secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to have formulated and consistently promoted a scientific and revolutionary strategy for our homeland's many-sided prosperity. Within this framework priority was given to industry as the sure basis for rapid socioeconomic progress and for our country's independence.

The great revolutionary changes in our homeland's socioeconomic activity is a major reason for the working people of German nationality to have supported and continue supporting the scientific and clearsighted policy promoted by the RCP. We are determined to follow with unflinching trust the example set in life and work by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, excellent founder of modern Socialist Romania.

An essential contribution to the development and modernization of industry, agriculture, and the other branches of the economy was made by Romanian science which has developed intensively, especially over the past 20 years. By consistently implementing the research programs formulated under the leadership of and with noteworthy contributions from Comrade Academician Dr Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician, engineer, and scientist of great international prestige, Romanian science has asserted itself in all sectors, becoming a powerful force of production, a basic factor for introducing technical progress and innovations in all areas.

We note with great patriotic pride that the working people of German nationality in Romania participate through their work and devotion, through initiatives, self-denial, and a sense of civic responsibility in all the great achievements of the heroic Romanian people during the period following the 13th RCP Congress -- a time of glorious socialist accomplishments that bears the name of our great and eminent leader, the "Nicolae Ceausescu era."

We the working people of German nationality view it as a duty of honor, of the heart, and of conscience to once again pay homage, together with the whole people, to the excellent personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, great revolutionary patriot, untiring fighter for achieving the aspirations of progress for our society, and the most beloved son of the Romanian nation. We stress his decisive role in achieving the great revolutionary changes that occurred in our homeland in the 22 years since he began leading the destiny of the party and people; we view it as a duty of honor to express our feelings of fervent love, great appreciation, and profound recognition for his heroic activity aimed at raising Romania to the highest pinnacles of civilization.

After stressing the essential components of our party's economic strategy and the major targets of the current 5-year plan, the report emphasized: particular attention will be further paid to smoothly and harmoniously increasing the economic potential of all our country's areas by consistently continuing to promote the policy of a rational distribution of the forces of production. This constant concern by our party and by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, personally aims at raising our country's areas to an increasingly higher material and cultural level of civilization -- the economic basis for complete equality of rights for all working people, irrespective of nationality.

Stressing the important tasks of the council in the political-ideological and cultural-educational areas, the report emphasized that activity should focus on developing the socialist awareness of the working people of German nationality, especially educating their young people in the spirit of socialist patriotism, of friendship and fraternity with the Romanian working people and with those of other nationalities in our country, in the spirit of adherence to the party, and love for the homeland and people.

One of the great and lasting foundations of socialism in Romania, and especially of the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," the report continues, is the principled, just, and Marxist-Leninst settlement of the nationality problem by consistently ensuring fully equal rights and duties for all our country's sons, irrespective of nationality, and by achieving and constantly strengthening the unity and fraternity of the Romanian, Hungarian, German and other working people.

A basic aspect of solving the nationality problem in Romania and of achieving full equality of rights is the broad democracy in our system that ensures an unlimited participation by all our country's citizens, irrespective of nationality, in the political activity and in leading the society.

The presence of the working people of co-inhabiting nationalities within the bodies of economic democracy, within the workers self-management and collective leadership bodies of units and sociocultural organizations, and within the local and central party and state bodies tellingly demonstrates that all people in present-day Romania are participating in the leadership activity of our society.

It is an indisputable fact that our state guarantees the right of all co-inhabiting nationalities to make full use of their mother tongue. It ensures the development of the language, culture, tradition, and customs of the German, Hungarian, and other working people.

Real equality of rights is also consistently ensured in education and culture. Our country guarantees the right to free education, free schooling and, within this framework, the right and real opportunity to learn in the Romanian language or in the languages of the nationalities. Mastering the language of the united Romanian state is not only a civic duty for the German population in our country, but a condition of equality which, in the final analysis, permits each citizen to assert himself politically and professionally throughout the country.

The cultural-artistic and scientific activity in the German language has developed and assumed an organized framework in the years of socialist construction. For a relatively small portion of the population, apart from the educational publishing house which specializes only in schoolbooks, nine publishing houses are bringing out books in German. Professional theatrical collectives both in Timisoara and Sibiu, as well as the Sibiu Puppet Theater, perform in this language. To meet the needs of the same population, four newspapers with central organ status -- NEUER WEG is one of two that are dailies -- along with three other periodicals are published in the German language.

Extensive activity is also maintained in historic, ethnographic, and philologic research work. This scientific activity is reflected in a periodical of international standard, namely in FORSCHUGEN ZUR VOLKS UND LANDESKUNDE which is published in Sibiu.

In the area of culture, the working people of German nationality have fully benefited from the broad democraticism ensured within the framework of the "Song to Romania" national festival. This extensive festival of work and creativity, the broadest movement of creativity and mass performance in the history of our homeland, initiated and closely guided by the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has mobilized the creative energy of the workers, the peasants and intellectuals, and of amateur and professional artists of German nationality. Inspired by fervent patriotic feelings and a sense of responsibility for the homeland's many-sided prosperity, they have made contributions in the field of technical and artistic creativity, adding to the rich Romanian cultural assets specific nuances stemming from the cultural traditions of the German population in our country.

Once again we want to take this opportunity to express all our gratitude to the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the commendable, democratic and humanist way in which this problem was solved in Socialist Romania, for the fully equal rights enjoyed by the population of German nationality in our country, and for the understanding and generosity with which the Romanian state -- especially after the 13th RCP Congress -- guarantees the continuation of our ethnic existence.

The great achievements attained in the year of socialism, especially during the period opened by the Ninth RCP Congress, through the fraternal work by the whole people most tellingly proves the fully equal rights we enjoy in Socialist Romania, the homeland that guarantees us the preservation of our identity and of our nationality. [paragraph continues]

It is no accident that people of good faith everywhere truly appreciate the Romanian way of resolving the nationality problem. They view it as exemplary thanks to the consistent principles of application, and because of the original solutions in keeping with the historic and specific conditions in Romania.

All the more surprising are the discordant "voices" abroad, the statements, and tendentious and denigrating materials that try to slander and discredit this political achievement of historic importance of our party and state. It is normal for us to reject them with indignation as sheer inventions, as the revival of reactionary and revanchist concepts meant to sow discord, and as unwelcome interference in our strictly domestic affairs which, in actual fact, are an attack against the sovereign rights of the Romanian people. Such statements and material are part and parcel of a slanderous campaign against our country and the policy promoted by the RCP, causing profound bewilderment and indignation in our country among other co-inhabiting nationalities; they are completely at variance with facts in Romania.

For us who for 8 centuries have been living and working in this land together with the Romanian people, Romania is and will be our only homeland. The feelings of friendship and mutual respect between the Romanian working people and those belonging to co-inhabitating nationalities have gained new scope during the years of socialism, feelings based on traditions generated through centuries of the work and joint struggle by all those who live in this land, contributing to the achievement of all material and cultural assets and to the promotion of progress and civilization. Consequently, we do not accept the interference of any one, and we do not need "advice" from "others" in connection with how to solve the nationality problem. The bitter experience of a not too distant past has taught us that its only aim is to cause enmity among the working people because of their ethnic origin and mother tongue. In the final analysis, such advice constitutes brutal interference in a fundamentally domestic affair of a free and sovereign state, and brings inevitable repercussions on the positive relations among countries and peoples. Likewise, we cannot agree with the interpretation some reactionary and imperialist circles, as well as some politicians and statesmen from certain socialist countries, are trying to give to the notion of "human rights" by intentionally ignoring what is fundamental and decisive in the process of asserting and materializing man's rights: primarily the right to life in this world over which the danger of a nuclear disaster is hovering; the right to a secure and dignified existence, without unemployment and economic upheaval, without racial and national discrimination; and the right to free access to education and culture, and equal possibilities for all to fashion and assert their own personality. In no case can we tolerate -- under the mantle of "human rights' -- the luring of people to leave their homeland, interference in the domestic affairs of our country, attempts at setting off one country against another, one people against another, and actions which in the final analysis endanger peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

It is our civic and patriotic duty and it is in the very interest of our ethnic existence to reject with great determination such interference in the domestic affairs of our country. It must be clear to everyone that the Germans have become a distinct national entity on Romanian soil, and can have no homeland but Romania. Thus, all problems which concern and preoccupy us are actually basic problems of the Romanian state; we, the population of German nationality in Romania, are the citizens of this state, and enjoy fully equal rights.

Therefore, we, the Council of Working People of German nationality, have the task to intensify by every means the work of patriotic education in the ranks of the population of German nationality and our contribution to the work of fashioning a new man. [paragraph continues]

We will strive to constantly deepen the fraternal friendship between the Romanian people and co-inhabiting nationalities, and to mobilize the German working people to fulfill the tasks for 1987 and for the overall 5-year plan.

The report then stressed:

The Council of Working People of German Nationality in Romania expresses its profound loyalty to our party and state foreign policy which, in keeping with the many-sided prosperity of the homeland and the well-being of the entire people, is paying particular attention and actively contributing to world issues and their principled, constructive solution in the interest of all peoples in the world.

We also express great appreciation and warm recognition on this occasion for the untiring activity and initiatives of broad international response taken by our beloved party and state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to ensure calm and security for the peoples and to protect the supreme right of nations and peoples to life and to a free and dignified existence. In the belief that the basic problems of the present-day world are safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, we firmly support the untiring international activity carried out by our country and by its excellent president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to prevent the danger of a new world war and to build world peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

Our council will act with great responsibility to ensure the patriotic and revolutionary education of young people and of all Romanian working people of German nationality, to increase their socialist awareness, to ensure the understanding of the history of the homeland and of the RCP, to cultivate patriotic pride for the glorious past of struggle of our people and for the excellent achievements attained during the years of socialist construction, and to vigorously develop the feelings of love toward the party, homeland, and people, feelings of the unity and fraternity among all citizens of Socialist Romania, and feelings of friendship and cooperation among all peoples throughout the world.

In our overall political-educational activity of fashioning the new man, conscientious and devoted builder of socialism and communism on the dear Romanian soil, we shall pay great attention to instilling firm convictions in the conscience of all Romanian working people of German nationality that they have only one homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and that we, all of us, are sons of this country enjoying equal rights and having equal duties, and that it is our obligation to work with patriotic and revolutionary devotion and self-denial to ensure its golden, communist future.

In expressing once again our full adherence to the overall domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, we also want to assure the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally that the Romanian working people of German nationality, together with the whole people, will place all their creative energy and power of work to the service of implementing the great decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress, thus contributing to raising our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, to new heights of progress and civilization.

SPEECHES PRESENTED AT JOINT NATIONALITY MEETING

AU042035 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 28 February carries on pages 1 and 4 a 2,300-word report on the proceedings of the joint meeting of Hungarian and German Nationality Working People's Councils, held in Bucharest on 27 February 1987.

The paper devotes pages 2 and 3 to reports on speeches by 10 Hungarian and German nationality speakers representing various areas of political and economic activity. The addresses, totalling about 12,000 words, range from 800 to 1,800 words each.

The article on the joint meeting includes a 900-word piece on the opening speech delivered by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council, and 700 words on the remarks by Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the German Nationality Working People's Council. Gere refers mainly to the proceedings of the separate sessions of the Hungarian and German Nationality Councils, which were held the previous day (26 February). He expresses approval of the speeches made by the 43 speakers who took the floor at the two meetings, and for the way in which "in a spirit of deep respect for the truth, they voiced deep gratitude for the humanitarian policy promoted by our party." Gere also praises the manner in which they "highlighted the fact that one of the greatest achievements of this golden era is the principled and correct way in which the nationality problem has been solved." In addition, he notes that "the full equality of rights and duties of all sons of the homeland, regardless of their nationality, has been ensured." On behalf of the two nationality councils, Gere stresses "what has been emphasized by every speaker," that "we reject with indignation all new or old attempts by imperialist, reactionary, and anticommunist circles to slander the outstanding achievements of our homeland, while posing as defenders of human rights and democratic freedoms. Under the pretext of supporting the rights of the cohabitant nationalities, these circles actually instigate nationalistic, chauvinist, irredentist, and revanchist demonstrations to strike at the cooperation and unity of socialist countries and to interfere in their domestic affairs." Gere mentions that "the speakers expressed their bewilderment and indignation that even officials, publishers, and historians from the Hungarian People's Republic -- a neighboring socialist country -- spread calumnies about the realities of Romania and the national policy of our party and state, to distort the truth of history, and to try to stir up questions about the decisions of peace treaties and existing international borders." Gere, on behalf of the Hungarian and German nationalities, expresses "the determination to continue to expose and firmly fight such noxious theses and ideas and any nationalist, chauvinist concepts and manifestations."

Eduard Eisenburger notes his "patriotic pride" over the solution of the nationality problem in Romania and assures Ceausescu that "all those who try to interfere in our domestic affairs, to slander the achievements of our socialist society and the historical part of the Romanian people, or to present a distorted image of the way the nationality problem has been solved in our country, will receive the answer they deserve."

The 10 speeches mentioned, which were made by various figures from the Hungarian and German nationalities follow a similar pattern: Each begins by outlining the accomplishments in his or her county or field of activity, refutes the "calumny" of the nationality issue in Romania, and concludes with extensive praise of Ceausescu for his handling of the nationality problem.

Stefan Rab, first secretary of the Covasna County RCP Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council, opens by presenting the achievements in his county, and points out that "those who overwhelm us with advice and try to teach us would do better to come and visit our country and Covasna County. They could then see for themselves how the true equality of those who live and work on these ancient lands appears in practice and not only in theory." He also rejects the "denigration and gross falsification of history which comes from a neighboring socialist country, the Hungarian People's Republic. We express our profound indignation at the statements of various political personalities in Hungary about the condition of Hungarian residents of Romanuand, and the abominable way in which the publication of items that greatly falsify the milennia-old history of our country is permitted."

The following speakers, Gyozo Racz, chief editor of the Hungarian language magazine KORUNK and vice chairman of the Cluj County Committee for Culture and Socialist Education; Josif Boda, professor at the Party Academy for Social and Political Education; Ladislau Hegedus, state secretary at the Council for Culture and Socialist Education and member of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council; Gyozo Hajdu, chief editor of the Hungarian language magazine IGAZ SZO, published in Tirgu Mures, and chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council in Mures County; and Gerhard Konnerth, chief editor of the German language magazine FORSCHUNGEN ZUR VOLK UND LANDESKUNDE, published in Sibiu, represent the intelligentsia of Hungarian and German nationalities who took the floor at the meeting. Aside from presenting general achievements attained by "all the Romanian people, regardless of nationality," each of these speakers comments on Hungary's stand regarding the nationality issue in Romanis. Gyozo Racz condemns "such pseudo-scientific and malicious manifestations," saying "it is completely incomprehensible and raises bewilderment and indignation in our country that political personalities and mass media in the neighboring country, the Hungarian People's Republic, continue to defy the historical truth by making tendentious and denigratory statements regarding the general situation in Romania and our country's domestic and foreign policy."

Racz expresses his belief that "the relevant forums which have the responsibility and power to make decisions will understand the seriousness of the situation and will act to halt every form of unfriendly and calumnious manifestation about Romania and its policy, in the interest of our peoples and of relations between our countries, that they develop without any external interference in domestic affairs and in accordance with the principle of respect for the sovereignty, independence, and right of each country to solve its own problems."

Iosif Boda also expresses his indignation at the "increasing number of studies, articles, books, theses, and collections of maps, as well as other instructional and propaganda means published in the Hungarian People's Republic reflecting both a lack of knowledge and a falsification of the Romanian people's history, and a malicious, insulting attack against the territorial integrity of our country, that is, positions and manifestations which remind us of reactionary practices and stands from the time of the Horthy fascist regime." Boda is primarily displeased with the publication of "three volumes about 'The History of Transylvania' under the aegis of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences -- announced in the Hungarian People's Republic as an editorial event of 1986 -- a study coordinated by the Hungarian minister of culture, Bela Kopeczi." Boda admits that he read "with astonishment the 2,000 pages," and condemns "the unfounded statements which hurt and denigrate both the Romanian people and the nationalities living side by side." Konnerth notes that such statements "hurt not only the Romanian but the German nationality working people as well." Hegedus refutes the "malicious and propagandist actions of those who, under the name of so-called 'defenders of human rights', try through various international forums to defy and falsify history."

The remaining reported speeches were made by representatives of economic enterprises: Alexandru Cege, chairman of Salonta Agricultural Production Cooperative; Geza Antal, foreman in a Harghita County enterprise, Willi Heinz, mayor of Teremia Mare commune and chairman of the German Nationality Working People's Council in Timis County; and Irina Birta, foreman at Arad Textile Enterprise. Their speeches are very similar to those mentioned above, except for citing a greater number of economic achievements and including more figures which show the results of work carried out "under a strong revolutionary commitment" by all the citizens of the country "regardless of nationality, who work together to fulfill their joint aspirations for progress and well-being," under the leadership of "an experienced party, the RCP, headed by a wise and farsighted revolutionary leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who knows how to solve problems without the omniscient advice of others."

## BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TU MEETING -- Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1987 -- Recently Bucharest played host to a reunion of the textiles, clothing and Leather Commission of the branch international T.U. [Trade Union]. Union General Secretary Jan Kriz mentioned this to have been a working meeting to prepare at the level of the commission documents for the eighth international professional conference of the trade unions in textiles, clothing and leather, to be held in Sofia in May. Referring to the fact that during the meeting participants looked into aspects posed by the working conditions of the textile workers and issued proposals for their improvement, the speaker said: "We appreciate that Romania has research institutes that study the working conditions in the textile industry, that this problem stands in the focus of the higher party and state leadership that shows permanent care to provide the best working conditions to the textile workers and not only to them." [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 12 Feb 87 AU]

POLITIKA ASSESSES TOWER COMMISSION REPORT

AU041130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 87 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic commentary: "Siege and Hopes of the White House"]

[Text] The Tower Commission issued a report on its findings which are not all that pleasant for Reagan's White House. America and the rest of the world are now waiting to see what the President can or must say in his unscheduled extraordinary "address to the nation." Two things necessary for his future presidential power will largely depend on the credibility of his defense (let us not say his self-criticism).

First, the course and outcome of the investigation conducted by both houses of Congress and by Lawrence Walsh, an independent court investigator. If Reagan decides to be more open toward the public than he has been up to now, then the procedure could be at least speeded up. By energetically explaining certain things, including the removal of some compromised associates from power, the President could to some extent sort things out at the White House. In short, it is not in his interest to prolong and hinder the investigation. He would only increase doubts about his ability to direct and control the administrative part of the military-industrial superpower.

It is understandable that a greater openness [otvorenost] in explaining the crisis assumes abandoning the current defense, which is unconvincingly restricted to admitting a mistake in principle ("serious mistakes have been made"). After the Tower Commission's report the President will probably be asked to speak in more specific terms about everything and everyone, about both administrative and political responsibilities. Therefore, not only about his associates who operated (if they did) on their own, but also about his own mistakes in Irangate. In that sense the challenge Reagan faces following the Tower Commission's report could be summed up with a popular cliche: The moment of truth is coming.

In any case, the second essential prerequisite for Reagan's salvation -- the trust and support of Congress and wider publicity for possible serious statesman-like moves before the next election campaign gets going -- will also depend on his explanation to the public, which despite increasing doubts, has not stopped respecting him as a person. In connection with these moves one thinks primarily of possibilities in foreign policy, whether with a reason or with sheer good intentions. To be more precise, this refers to the prospects of entering into concrete agreements with Moscow. What are the chances?

The question should, it appears, be phrased like this: What are the conditions for the government in Washington -- as it is, burdened not only by the shadow of Irangate but also by internal friction over the desirability of serious talks with the Soviets -- to undertake something that it could not or did not wish to initiate up to now?

Undoubtedly, the first condition is that the government put its house in order, and, for example, finally choose between a full commitment to "Star Wars" (preparations for space weapons) and a quicker accord on proposals for gradually reducing existing nuclear arms (Euromissiles, ballistic missiles) that were accepted in principle.

If this second possibility is given priority, the impression is that the White House could count on a supportive Congress, perhaps just because Reagan's Senate Republicans have been in the minority since November.

It appears that limited, cautious negotiations with the Soviets on controlling nuclear arms suit the Democrats more than voting money for a dubious space antimissile "shield" at the time of an unbearably high deficit.

The third but not least important condition is contained in the Soviet view of the matter. It is logical to assume that Irangate is causing an unpleasant uncertainty for the USSR. However, suspicions that Moscow can no longer count on Reagan any longer or that they are pleased with his troubles are not readily accepted by Americans either, particularly since Moscow continues in numerous ways to make it known that -- due to priorities in its domestic plan -- talks in the near future on reducing today's monumental military expenditures would suit it quite well.

Postponements cannot please the USSR due to the uncertainty of the U.S. presidential elections. Would too much precious time not be lost if everything had to be started all over again with Reagan's successor? Is it not more sensible to enter into initial agreements now that would open the door to a more secure future, agreements having enough substance to help the two powers out of the impasse and enough permanence to impose an obligation on the next U.S. President?

Of course, all these are only assumptions, or nice wishes. Things cannot be different until the politically embattled President of the United States comes out of the Irangate shadow. His answer to the bitter findings of the Tower Commission should show what are the prospects for achieving this.

STOJANOVIC DEPARTS FOR PARTY TALKS IN GDR

LD041909 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Berlin today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. Stojanovic and SED representatives will discuss relations between the two parties and current trends in the workers' and other progressive movements.

BORBA REPORTS ON 'SLOVENE NATIONAL PROGRAM'

AU041202 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 87 p 4

[J. Pjevic report: "What the Authors of the 'Contributions to a Slovene National Program' Want: Blows Below the Belt as 'Saving Ideas'"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Feb -- It is no accident at all that the editors of the Ljubljana NOVA REVIJA and their ilk published their "Contributions to a Slovene National Program" at this time, although they have been preparing and announcing them for a long time. It is obvious that they waited for the beginning of discussion on constitutional amendments. The majority of the 12 "contributions" does not contain anything new that had not been published in this review or in other organs. The only fact that is new is that "vanguard ideas" about Slovenia and "civilian society" have been specifically noted and published in one place.

In an accompanying commentary, the magazine's editors note this is a "hot" and controversial subject. As evidence they mention the "memorandum" of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts and the "strict" (although frequently blanket) criticism of "nationalism," remarking that authors in the 57th issue of NOVA REVIJA are nevertheless more motivated by the Slovene tradition of the "national problem" than by anything else. [passage omitted]

Tine Hribar, author of the leading "contribution" entitled "Slovene Statehood," rails against the Constitution of the SR of Slovenia and among other things asserts that "the party as the vanguard force is above the workers class and in any case is head of the dictatorship of the proletariat possessing regulatory and controlling power..." Self-management is the name for double, redoubled violence... Somebody else dictates your decisions and at the same time forces you to proclaim that these were your own decisions... In this sense, Hribar explains, the third formulation (of the Constitution of the SR of Slovenia) to the effect that the SR of Slovenia is a socialist self-managing democratic community, by considering working people and citizens, the Slovene people, and the Italian and the Hungarian minorities all on the same level, means a levelling-off of the national element, and the Slovene people's degradation to the level of citizens, which is to say subjects of (potential) statehood at the level of subjects of a commune. [passage omitted]

In an "essay" entitled "The Yugoslav 'Nationalist Crisis' and the Slovenes Within the Prospect of an End To the Nation," Ivan Urbancic blames the LC, or rather our political system, for all difficulties and problems, as well as for the "nationalist crisis". According to him, the political system is "an objectivization of an absolute, unconditional leading subjective force that is personified in the LC and with it personally in a unique political bureaucracy." He believes that "the first and most important step is to abandon the ideology of class primacy and domination over national identity with all the interconnected moments and the entire eschatological and ideological argument."

On the basis of manipulated statistical data, Urbancic draws the conclusion that Slovenia is "exploited" and that it "must even 'help' the underdeveloped republics," and he concludes in panic: "In the existing statist relations in the Yugoslav system of real socialism, our national advantage (the fact that Slovenia 'maintains' its own independent national system and strength -- our note) is turned into our national catastrophe." (!?) He complains about immigration of workers from other parts of the SFRY and is disturbed because "recently one could hear the nationally dangerous thesis that the SR of Slovenia is a multinational republic, which Slovene politics pretends to neither hear nor see."

"When we speak about the state of the Slovene nation as a nation," Urbancic "reveals," "we cannot bypass the fact that Slovene national defense has been castrated, and that we are virtually under occupation by a nationally alien army. During the national liberation struggle, our greatest national historic act, we Slovenes set up our own Slovene national army. At the time of our Staliniam, it was unscrupulously abolished, but the process of de-Stalinization did not return a true national army to the Slovenes..."

"Second-Class" Language [subhead]

"I see no strategic military reason demanding that Slovenes should serve the army in an alien community and under an alien command, just as when they lacked their national independence. If it is true that Slovenes should have confidence in a unified Yugoslav Army, there is no reason that Yugoslavia should lack confidence in a Slovene army," and so on and so forth.

Dr Dimitrij Rupel repeats his well-known thoughts about Serbo-Croatian as a Yugoslav "state" language and Slovene as a "second-class" tongue. He expands his "experiences" with the language to all Slovenes, advocates the "slovenization" of all sectors of Slovene society (!?) and, among other things, "wisely" concludes: "Any new conversion (for instance in the sense of a 'transformation' to the 'Eastern' way of thinking or even an identification with the 'Third World,' Islam, Orthodoxy, or something similar) would be a catastrophe for the Slovenes, for it would constitute, so to speak, the only step backward in their 1,000-year history."

Spomenka Hribar, who for some time has been propagating a certain type of "reconciliation" (even with those who, as national traitors, fought against their own people), sees "salvation" only through "the party stepping down from its pedestal as vanguard, thus freeing us of the hatred that mercilessly shackles and dehumanizes us."

Theorizing on the subject, "Archaism: Civility," Alenka Goljevscek concludes that the proper road to a "civilian nation" lies in developing and affirming national state autonomy, for which the Slovenes posses a basis in the legally founded Slovene state that arose during the national liberation struggle: Slovenia as an independent state with its own organs of authority, its own army, and right to self-determination, including that of secession or unification with other people or states. The insistence on these rights, she says, is not nationalism or separatism, but a basic existentialist right of every nation, including the Slovene nation.

In a "theoretical discussion" of "the political system of a civilian society," Joze Pucnik came to the "realization" that "an open, public, and democratic discussion is necessary, which must -- at an appropriate professional level -- lead to specific ideas in changing the constitutional position of Slovenia in Yugoslavia and in Slovenia's political affirmation. In my opinion, which is not mine alone," Pucnik goes on to say, "it is necessary to proceed from the postulate of Slovene state sovereignty and appropriately reduce powers of the present federation in all the respects where they hamper the said state sovereignty and cultural modernization of Slovenia." [passage omitted]

"Whether at the conclusion of this process Slovenes will live in a confederation, become an independent state, or chose some other form is of secondary and semantic importance as long as the inalienable right to national sovereignty and statehood is fully respected and applied in practice...We must soberly and rationally unmask and abandon the myths of Slovenism, of Yugoslavism, a common history (which never existed), a common fate (which perhaps lies ahead of us), blood shed in common (blood is always shed individually, for each life is individual)," and so on.

"Original Theories" [subhead]

A particularly "original theory" is the one developed and propagated for some time by Dr France Bucar, who in his paper, "The Legal Regulation of the Position of Slovenes as a People," says the following:

"The new regime which on its assumption of power took command of the people could have put its power, without any fear, to a test through free elections -- it should be constantly verified, again and again, anyhow -- if it believed that it represented and if it did represent the majority of the people. The regime has not done so until now. Therefore, as far as natural law is concerned, its power lacks support until it subjects its political power to verification. Therefore the 'revolution' is a social transformation (introduced or applied without such confirmation) contrary to natural law." [paragraph continues]

"What is at stake is a complete analogy with a revolution imported from outside, only the form of 'importation' is specific. The revolution was not directly achieved on the bayonets of the Soviet Army, but through the party that acted as an agent of the Comintern." [passage omitted]

It is almost incomprehensible that people who carry scientific, "academic," and "intellectual" titles arrive at such assessments and proposals, and that they proclaim the existing social system, the free movement of people, or rather of "workers from other republics" in Slovenia to be the chief causes even of "mass alcoholism, aggression, and suicides." Even poet Niko Grafenauer, chief editor of NOVA REVIJA (!?), indulges in this.

Although transparent petty politicking theses and rough blows below the belt are involved, it is necessary to point them out for everyone as part of a democratic and well-argued discussion (which has been announced), and it is necessary to put matters in their proper place not because of their authors, but because of the great majority of the Slovenian people to whom these "saving ideas" have for a long time been served in various ways and in various wrappers.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD042218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Pristina, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Intense cooperation between federal and provincial organs on the programs and measures for overcoming difficult economic problems of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must continue immediately. It is particularly important to carry out consistent, radical verification of programs for financial consolidation, which must be realized without shrinking from abolishing organizations of associated labor that have no future.

These are the key conclusions from this evening's final talks which FEC President Branko Mikulic, Desimire Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric, Milos Milosavljevic, and several members of the federal government held with representatives of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other provincial organs and institutions. The talks were also attended by Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Petar Kostic, member of the Vojvodina Presidency, and Uros Seslija, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council presented the overall socioeconomic situation and particularly difficult economic problems of the province, as well as measures for opening new prospects for develoment, and in this connection, as it was reported, expressed the firm determination of all sectors in the province to make full and consistent efforts for maximum utilization of existing material and human resources. They also stressed their readiness to use for the same purpose regular and special federation funds for stimulating a speedier development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. [passage omitted]

## SLOVENE SAWP NOTES DROP IN ARMY OFFICERS NUMBERS

AU041418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 87 p 3

[V.Z. Report: "Drop in Slovene Cadres in Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 12 Feb -- The young generation's growing lack of interest in finding employment in the Armed Forces of the Yugoslav People's Army was registered in Slovenia, and this fact was sufficient cause for an exhaustive and well-argued discussion at yesterday's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia on how to seek and implement decisions to halt this trend.

In comparison with other republics and provinces, we have always fared worst in meeting the planned needs in filling slots in military schools, and we have never reached the planned number of cadres for the armed forces. At the same time, the falling number of Slovene officers in the Armed Forces has continued, stressed Alojz Hren, president of the Coordination Committee for Directing Youth to Military Callings attached to the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia. [passage omitted]

In the discussion, Dr Anton Bebler pointed out that it is possible to introduce a policy of remunerating Yugoslav People's Army officers in a way which would take account of the real costs at their duty station and their living expenses. [passage omitted]

## LCY GROUP ARRIVES IN LIBYA FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD282000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 28 Feb 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 28 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Ugljesa Uzelac arrived here today to attend the observances of the tenth anniversary of the Jamahiriyah that inaugurated the system of complete people's authority.

Libyan revolution leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is expected to speak at the main observance in the southern Libyan desert townlet of Sabha, 900 kilometres from Tripoli, on March 23.

## BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- Washington, Jan 28 (TANJUG) -- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) has approved a 121.5 million dollar loan to Yugoslavia for building roads. The loan will be used by the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to build new sections of the Trans-Yugoslavia Motorway, and for the modernization and repair of other highways. The agreement was signed by World Bank Regional Vice President Willi Wapenhans and Yugoslavia's Ambassador in Washington Mico Rakic. They underlined both sides' interest in expanding cooperation, and in the World Bank's greater participation in new Yugoslav development projects. The repayment term of the loan is 15 years. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0952 GMT 28 Feb 87 LD]